# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

THE BROTHERS Pat and J. O'B. Saunders were in their days representative men of the non-official European community. Pat was the more chivalrous of the two. As a writer in the *Pioneer* says: "He was a man suited more for the Middle Ages perhaps than for these weaker days. Chivalrous and brave to a degree, there was something of the Rhine Baron about him on a certain thirst for the lawless and extravagant, and in his wild, free habits and love of adventure and speculation." He saw many ups and downs in life. He devoted his life chiefly to planting and the press. At Agra he edited the *Agra Messenger* and also contributed to his brother's magazine, called *Saunders' Magazine*. He was for some time editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* and was the "Wanderer" of the *Englishman*. A few years ago he established himself at Paris, from which city he used to send those always interesting letters published in the Hare Street paper under the head of "Paris correspondence." He rendered gallant services during the Sepoy Mutiny and wrote valuable reports on Cotton and Tea. The last mail brought the intelligence of his death, which is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers. He was sixty-five years old and died we might say with the pen in his hand.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY made a present to the Sultan of Zanzibar a copy of the Bible with the following words: "This is the best book in the whole world." The *World* says that somebody should have sent to the Earl a copy of *Burke on Taste*. Suppose if in acknowledging the gift the Mussulman Sultan presented the low church peer with the Koran prefaced with a similar remark.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Bombay Press unanimously condemns the new import duty on raw cotton. It is stated that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have resolved to send in a protest to Government.

IT WOULD appear that the French are making rapid progress in Cochin China. Last year three ports were opened in Tonquin, and foreigners permitted to travel in the interior under passport from the French Consul. In return for these concessions, France was to present the native prince with five steamers, 100 cannon, and 1,000 stand of arms. At present there are perhaps two millions of native population under the direct rule of France; and the fact that the French must take up arms in the event of internal or external disturbance will perhaps open an easy way towards further acquisitions. The French may thus perhaps anticipate the English establishing commercial relations with the Younan people, whose friendly overtures they rejected some years ago.

THE FOLLOWING letter appears in the *Cochin Argus*:

"The news as it reached me is that some time ago an anonymous petition from some intriguing person here found its way to the Madras Government, to the effect that *endeavours are being made to poison His Highness the First Prince of Travancore*. This petition was forwarded to His Highness through the Resident for enquiry, and it was on receipt of this communication that the palace was put into such a commotion. The author of this mischief has not been detected as yet, and the communication itself should be treated with the contempt it deserves. There is not the slightest foundation for the report contained in the petition, which must have been concocted by those who wish to throw discredit on the Travancore Durbar. Knowing, as we do, the particular regard and affection which the Maharajah has for his brother the First Prince, the public deeply sympathize with His Highness that any scandalous story of this sort should have reached the Madras Government. The writer, I am further informed, not only mentions that His Highness the First Prince is to be poisoned, but has the audacity to name *the Dewan as being one who is to share a similar fate!* Suspicion rests upon one or two persons immediately connected with the palace, and they have been questioned, but, as may be expected, they have disclaimed all knowledge of the same."

Has this any thing to do with the late arrest of the consort of the Senior Rani of Travancore?

THE PIONEER gives the following list of the staff and suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to the East: The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to the Crown in special attendance; Lord Suffield, Lord in waiting; and Sir Bartle Frere, with Mr. Albert Grey as his Private Secretary; Major General Probyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, Equeries; Lord Carrington and Lord Charles Beresford Aides-de-Camp, and Captain Fitz-George, Rifle Brigade, Extra Aide-de-Camp; Mr. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary; Dr. W. Russell, Assistant Private Secretary; Dr. Fayrer; Cannon Duckworth; and M. Zychy, an artist. A taxidermist, a botanist (or perhaps more appropriately "collector of plants") and a custodian of public gifts—these three holding the rank of warrant officers—will be in the suit. There will also be about twenty-five European servants, of whom twelve will be in immediate attendance on the Prince.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

WE REPRODUCE from the London papers the following Plimsoll scene in the House of Commons:

"The Speaker—I must point out to the hon. member that his observations have reference to a Bill which is on the Order book, and which is set down for consideration on another day. His observations would be quite in order if made on a motion for withdrawal of the Bill, but he is not at liberty to discuss, on a motion for adjournment, any Bill which is on the Orders of the House. (Hear, hear.)

MR. Plimsoll.—Then, Sir, I give notice of a question which I will put on Tuesday next to the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of the Trade. [After naming four vessels which were lost with 87 lives in 1874, and two others which were abandoned at sea, the hon. member proceeded:]—I shall ask whether the owner, Edward Bates, is the member for Plymouth or some other person of the same name. (Hear, hear.) And, Sir I shall ask some questions about members on this side of the House, too. (Laughter.) I am determined (added the hon. member in a loud voice, and raising his clenched fist) to unmask the villains who send these sailors to death.

THE Speaker—I presume that the hon. member does not apply that expression to a member of this House?

MR. Plimsoll.—I beg your pardon?

The Speaker.—The hon. member made use of the word "villain" I hope he did not use it with reference to any member of this House?

Mr. Plimsoll (in an excited tone, and advancing to the front of the table). I did Sir, and I don't mean to withdraw it. (Loud cries of "Order.")

The Speaker.—The observation of the hon. member is altogether unparliamentary, and I must again ask him whether he persists in using it.

Mr. Plimsoll.—And I must again decline to retract. (Order, order.)

The Speaker.—Does the hon. member withdraw the expression?

Mr. Plimsoll—No, he does not. (Cries of "Withdraw.")

The Speaker.—If the hon. member declines to withdraw it, I must leave the matter to the judgment of the House.

Mr. Plimsoll., who had meanwhile taken a seat on the front Opposition bench, again advanced to the front of the table, and, placing a written paper upon it, said,—I shall be very happy to submit to the judgment of the House, and this is my protest.

The hon. member remained standing at the table for about a minute, amid cries "Chair," and then resumed his seat, still manifesting great excitement.

Mr. Disraeli rose and said,—Mr. Speaker. I rise under a sense of deep pain, which must be shared by the whole House; for a brother member has conducted himself in a manner almost unparelleled.

Mr. Plimsoll.—And so has the Government.

Mr. Disraeli.—I desire as far as I can, to do that which will conduce to the dignity of the Chair (cheers) and to the honor of this House and of its members. (Cheers.) The conduct of the hon. member cannot be passed unnoticed. It has been of the most violent and offensive kind. (Hear, hear.) Although I do it with great reluctance, yet I feel that I am only expressing the sense of the House when I suggest that this is an occasion on which you, Sir should exercise one of your highest duties. I move, Sir, that you do reprimand the hon. member for Derby for his disorderly and violent conduct. (Cheers.)

The Speaker.—I accordance with the practice of the House, the hon. member for Derby will be heared in his place and will then withdraw.

Mr. Plimsoll at once left the House, two or three of his friends evidently trying to persuade him to offer an explanation. In passing the bar he exclaimed, with much gesticulation, that he would "expose them."

After some interpellations the House adjourned.

THE FOLLOWING is Mr. Plimsoll's protest:

"I protest in the name of God against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping Bill. The Bill itself is an atrocious sham, but there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House of Commons to change it into good measure. At this moment there are 2,654 ships afloat which have run through their classes just like the Bard of Avon, and yet at this moment any of the owners, captains, mates, ship's husbands, and consignees of those ships may without warrant arrest British subjects who, having carelessly agreed to sail in them, find when too late that the only alternative before them is gaol or death. I charge the Government that they are, wittingly and unwittingly—for there are both—playing into the hands of the maritime murderers inside the House and outside the House to secure a further continuance of the present murderous system. What is demanded by humanity is that rotten ships should be broken up or repaired; that ships should not be overloaded; that grain cargoes should not be carried in bulk, so as to expose the lives of those on board to deadly peril; and deck cargoes, the source of unutterable agony to many and death to so many more should be put an end to. The Government Bill provides for none of these things; it provides only heavier penalties and severer punishments against our unfortunate fellow subjects whose necessities take them to sea. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in the House fit representatives of the more numerous, but not greater, villains who are outside the House, and, in the name of our common humanity, I demand that this Bill shall be proceeded with immediately, as the report on the Agricultural Holdings Bill will send scores of county members out of town, members who, to a man, would support the cause of justice, humanity, and mercy, and thus leave to the Government and the shipowners the power to prolong the horrible state of things which now exists. In the name of the God of all justice and of all mercy I protest against any further delay. I demand that the Merchant Shipping Bill be proceeded with from this hour *de die in diem* until through Committee, and failing this, I lay upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all the men who shall perish next winter from preventable causes, and I denounce against him and against them the wrath of that God who has said, "Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in anywise, and they cry at all into me I will surely hear their cry, and my wrath shall wax hot and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows and your children fatherless," How much hotter then shall be his indignation and wrath against those who reduce unhappy women and children to that' deplorable condition and who have their own fellow-creatures, guilty of no crime, to a violent and sudden death!"

Though Mr. Plimsoll betrayed his temper, he has not betrayed his cause, which is a most righteous one.

AT THE BYRON MEMORIAL MEETING Mr. Disraeli made an exquisite speech, which we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing. We give the following extracts from it:

"In the 12th year of this century a poem was published by a young man who instantly commanded the sympathies of the nation. There is no instance in literary records of a success so sudden and so lasting. To use his own words, he "awoke one morning and found himself famous." From that time for 12 years he poured out a series of complete inventions, which are not equalled for their numbers and their consistency of purpose in the literature of any country, ancient or modern. (Cheers.) Admirable for many qualities,—for their picturesqueness, their wit their passion,—they are most distinguished by their power of expression and by the sublime energy of their imagination. (Cheers.) And then, after these 12 years, he died. He died, I say, in the fulness of his fame, having enjoyed in his lifetime a degree of celebrity which has never fallen to the lot of any other literary man,—not only admitted in his own country but reverenced and adored in Europe. (Cheers.) How is it, then, that, after half a century has elapsed, we are met here for the first time in public meeting to devise some means of a national expression of admiration and gratitude to qualities so transcendent? It has been said as some reason for this strange and dark neglect that the private character of this poet was not as illustrious as his public one. When half a century has elapsed private character is scarcely an element in the estimate of literary genius. (Cheers.) But of this private character, it may be said that it was ambignous,, and that of it little is clearly known; and there is no man in this room—aye, I would say even in this country—that upon that subject can presume to give a definite and precise opinion. (Loud cheers.) But then it was said, as another excuse, that his works were deficient in morality and that he indulged in too free speculations on those subjects which the human mind can never penetrate, but which it is organically formed to reverence. And yet it must be remembered that he was born in an age of contracted sympathies and restricted thought and that much which he then questioned has since been surrendered. (Cheers.) If he fell, which he undoubtedly did, into many erroneous conclusions upon Divine subjects it may be urged for him that he was very young. I remember once Lord Lyndhurst discussing the character and career of Mr. Canning, and then asking some one who was the precise age at which Mr. Canning died. He was told that he died at the age of 56. "What" said Lord Lyndhurst, then advanced in life, but yet in the fulness of his complete capacity, "only 56; why he was a mere boy." (A laugh.) But we must remember than when Byron died he was 20 years younger than Mr. Canning, and in any speculations upon his character and career this element in that wonderful character and marvellous career should never be omitted. It should always be remembered, I say, that we are speculating on the life of one who, like those whom the gods love, died young. (Cheers.) During these 50 years that have elapsed, and during which no public meeting has ever been called to recognize his merits, a chorus of poetasters have unceasingly worked to decry his abilities, and ultimately even to deny his genius. (Cheers.) No one who has travelled in Greece can ever question for a moment the place of Byron as a poet of the highest class. He has impressed his mind on that country more than any poet who has existed since Homer. (Cheers.) There is not a cape, a promontory, or a column that he has not touched with the fire or suffused with the sweetness of his song. If you follow him in his Italian residence, you will find that Italy was to him a source of scarcely inferior inspiration. But the last and greatest of his works does not depend upon local interest. It will remain, as it is now recognized, an unexampled picture of human nature and a triumphant effort of the English tongue. (Cheers.)

It was resolved to erect a statue to the memory of Lord Byron.

THE TONE of public morality in Maritious must be very low indeed, when a Magistrate dares use this sort of language from the bench with impunity. A correspondent of the *Sentinelle*, a paper published at Port Louis, says:

"On the 22nd instant June I assisted at a sitting of the Police and Stipendiary Court, Port Louis, and found Mr. Magistrate Trouchet on the bench. The Magistrate's attitude towards certain parties who were brought before him, must be considered at the best, as singular. An Indian was charged by the Police as being a vagrant, and Mr. Trouchet, told Corporal Clayton, who sustained the charge, that he regretted that there were not sufficient grounds to convict, adding, "*You know how happy I should be to pin these Malabars.*"

In another case an Indian was charged with having been found drunk and incapable near the Railway, and Mr. Trouchet said "that it was a pity that he had not fallen on the line, so as to be run over by the train, which would have made it unnecessary for the man to be brought before him." These may not be the precise words employed by Mr. Trouchet, but the meaning of what he said is faithfully rendered,

The Royal Commissioners thus speak of Mr. Trouchet and another Magistrate:

"Neither Mr. Trouchet nor Mr D'Emmerez de Charmoy make allowances for excitement or irritation; and both have punished persons for contempts of Court repeated in one day, inflicting seven day's imprisonment for each offence; whilst we cannot feel satisfied that these sentences were always awarded with judicial calmness, as Mr Trouchet admits that he sometimes loses his temper with the Indians, and will not swear that he did not upon one occasion brandish (so we were informed) a paper weight at a prisoner from the bench but urges in palliation that they are sometimes provoking enough to exhaust the patience of an angel from heaven.

Is Mr. Trouchet fit to sit on the bench?

THE SAME JOURNAL has the following: At the Tea Meeting at St. Paul's Parsonage on the 19th instant, we are informed that one of the ladies, who presided over the tea table, made use of the pretty expression: "I make tea here for English ladies and gentlemen; Creoles and Malabars can get theirs on the other side." (In the kitchen presumably) We should like to know what the Bishop and the young lady's Reverend Father, who were at the meeting, would have thought of the above amiable speech, if they had heard it.

THE MUNICIPALITY of Port Louis has deposed its "Mayor" in consequence of his absence from his post for more than four months in contravention of the law.

WEDNESDAY 18TH AUGUST.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says: "People who are anxious to evangelise the heathen should remember that 800 more churches are required to accommodate the Londoners alone." Charity ought to begin at home.

IT IS said that in dating the Christian era there is a slip of four years. The custom of dating from the birth of Christ was unknown in the first centuries of Christianity. A Scythian monk, Dionysius Exiguus —"the little"—in the sixth century first suggested dating from the birth, or rather from the conception of Christ. He fixed the date of Christ's incarnation in the year of Rome 754. But as Herod must have died, according to the best calculations, in the year of Rome 750, we know that the birth of Jesus took place at least four years earlier. This Dionysian era came into use in Rome and gradually spread to other parts of Christendom. In the eleventh century it was adopted by the popes, whose infallibility do not enable them to avoid approving the mistake made by Dionysius Exiguus five hundred years before. So that we are all counting the years of the Christian era four or five years below their real number. Christ was really born 1879 or 1880 years ago. But for practical purposes it does not matter whether we are correct or not, so that we all use the same date.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee is preparing a statement for transmission to Government relative to the accusations made against himself and his colleagues by Colonel Phayre in the despatches published in the Baroda Blue Books. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee should have been invited to give evidence before the Baroda Commission.

THE COUNSEL of Mr. Tilton, in the late Beecher trial, cited the cases of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, Rev. Mr. Fay, Rev. Mr. Scarsboro, Rev. Mr. Southard, Rev. Mr. Reed, Rev. Charles Rich, Rev. Mr. Thomson, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Rev. Mr. Avery, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Kolloch, and Dr. Magoon, to show that ministers had not only been guilty of adultery, but had suborned perjury to screen themselves, even after twenty-five years of goodness and popularity equal to Beecher's. This gives a rather sad impression of the wide divergence subsisting between the preaching and practice of a portion of the American clergy.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new paper to be published in Bombay entitled the *Indian Spectator*, "a weekly journal to be exclusively devoted to social topics." The projectors observe: "We are apt to run after things we don't understand, and to talk of politics and similar subjects as if we were bred statesmen from our birth. The Newspapers have been not a little instrumental in encouraging this state of our mind. To remedy this growing evil a small Journal is being started under the management of a competent staff of writers, whose object it will be to point at the abuses current in Native Society, to expose its foibles, and to improve generally the tone of Native morality." Will the public pay such professed calumniators? Nevertheless we wish the projectors every success in their new enterprize.

IT IS stated that the Hon'ble V. Ramiengara, Member of the Madras Council, will be appointed the first Native Civilian under the new statute. He will be appointed a District Collector.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the Bank of England shows the amount of the circulation, Bullion in both Departments, Banking Deposits, Banking Securities Reserve, and Rate of Discount, for three months ending May 26, 1875:—

| Date. | Circulation, excluding Bank Post Bills. | Coin and Bullion. | Deposits. | Securities in Banking Department. | Reserve | Rate of Discount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | per cent |
| Feb. 24... | 25377365 | 21064688 | 24235412 | 31788826 | 10687323 | 3½ |
| Mar. 3... | 26057595 | 20836621 | 24354737 | 33187358 | 9779026 | — |
| 10... | 25350955 | 20903273 | 26710457 | 34752465 | 10552318 | — |
| 17.. | 21131104 | 25543040 | 26091684 | 33982399 | 10588064 | — |
| 24... | 25925590 | 21248189 | 26499608 | 34754302 | 10322599 | — |
| 31... | 26641755 | 21165924 | 27531643 | 36548286 | 9524169 | — |
| April 7... | 27160620 | 20858067 | 24035200 | 33351857 | 8607447 | — |
| 13... | 27106220 | 20907205 | 22656220 | 31874807 | 8800985 | — |
| 21... | 26928465 | 21059300 | 22604483 | 31477024 | 9130835 | — |
| 28... | 26842530 | 21023290 | 23198982 | 31988593 | 9180760 | — |
| May 5... | 27570845 | 20969378 | 22917489 | 32510775 | 8398533 | — |
| 12... | 27341200 | 21145316 | 23492707 | 32779168 | 8804116 | — |
| 19... | 27083015 | 21242113 | 22472213 | 31303406 | 9159093 | — |
| 20... | 26852270 | 22196640 | 24966916 | 32643450 | 10344372 | — |

IN A RECENT APPEAL from Madras the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council give a well-merited rebuke to Indian Judges for usurping the functions of the legislature:

"It appears to their Lordships that this action of the Courts of the Minor Presidencies is open to grave objection; not only because in so altering the existing law they usurped the functions of the Legislature, but also because the change, as effected, involved very mischievous consequences. Under the law as laid down by them, persons who fifty years before had acquired, as the law then stood, an indefeasible title in lands, which they had ever since held and enjoyed *in optima fide*, become liable to be dispossessed, and compelled to account for mesne profits at the suit of the representatives of a mortgagor against whom the sixty years' rule of limitation had not yet run. Nor is this an imaginary case. In the latest decision cited at the Bar (No. 551 of 1874, 7. Madras H. C. R., 395), the mortgage deed was executed in 1811, the title of the mortgagee became absolute in 1816; there had been since 1811 uninterrupted possession by him, or by a purchase from him; and the suit to redeem must have been brought but just within the sixty years, period of limitation. The Reports show that other instances of similar disturbance of title have occurred, and more may occur."

This reproof has not come too soon.

THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us on the subjects of the drainage of Sibpore:

None, Sir, feels more strongly for the sufferings of villagers than the residents of the place; I need hardly add that I perused with great delight the paragraph in your last issue intimating that the Lieutenant Governor has ordered the Sanitary Commissioner to enquire into and report on the obstructions to drainage in Shibpore and the neighbouring villages. It is patent to all that we live under a very rich Municipality, I mean the Municipality of Howrah which derives the major part of its revenue from Shibpore, but strange to say that whilst this body is busy in lighting one quarter with gas, at an enormous expense, it has done nothing to arrest the course of an evil which is carrying its tax-payers in large numbers every year.

The drainage of the village is very defective and being situated on the very bank of the River it afford singular facilities for the execution of a project with very little expense. The advantage of its contiguity to the metropolis seems to make it an excellent place for experiment on the drainage theory, and we hope Government will not lose sight of it. The locality has some fine *natural* drainage outlets but these are now blocked up The restoration of its important drainage the "Balea Khal," with a cut through the centre of the village to meet the Hoogly somewhere near Juggut Banerjee's Ghat, would serve as excellent trunk lines of drainage. There is another running through Ramkristopore which also, when remodelled will be a first class line. The minor cuts might empty themselves into these.

I have thus ventured to throw a few hints, trusting they will be of some use to the officers in making the enquiry, and knowing the space at your disposal to be scanty I have endeavoured to be as brief as possible. I only beg to add that drainage being a subject to which my special studies are directed, and on which I am even at the present moment employed, I felt a peculiar pleasure to write these lines with regard to the drainage of my native village; if a line of this attracts notice I will think to have acted my part on behalf of the poor villagers, well enough, through the medium of your respectable and widely circulated journal.

Yours &c.

*August 17th*, 1875. KANTI CHUNDER BANERJEE.

We would recommend our correspondent to put himself in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, who is we believe making enquiries into the matter.

WE TAKE from the *World* the following song of the session:

"And Sidonia took up his pen and wrote: The youth who will deliver to you this is a pilgrim, who desires to penetrate the great Asian mystery. ... If he require advances, let him have as much gold as will make the right-hand lion on the first step of the throne of Solomon the king; and if he want more, let him have as much as would form the lion that is on the left, and so on through every stair of the royal seat. For all which will be responsible unto you the child of Israel who among the Gentiles is called Sidonia.'—*Tancred*, 1845.

Mr. Disraeli said that for the Prince of Wale's visit to India the Government proposed to ask for about 140,000*l.*, of which sum 30,000*l.* would be defrayed from the revenues of India. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Burt, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Peter Taylor protested on behalf of the working classes against the grant.—*Times*, 1875.

Alas for the years whose relentless progression
Has weaken'd the fervour and deaden'd the fire
Which in Vivian's young Prince would have mark'd his expression
Of the thoughts such a theme cannot fail to inspire!
If some gleams of the fancy which glow'd in his fiction
Had play'd round the truths in his speech of to-day
In the darkest of minds they'd have kindled conviction,
And chased every dull shade of discord away.

Perhaps it were vain to expect that a Bigger
From his sordid conclusions could ever be shaken,
From the Hindoos, no doubt, in his mind merely figure
As a people who are not consumers of bacon,

But I think Peter Taylor *would* yield to persuasion,
And own, though he's usually hard to convince,
That the nation should pay on at least this occasion,
When the nation goes forth in the guise of its Prince.

'Tis a progress he makes through a land that was famous
In arts and in war before Britain was known;
All its glories are ours, but our conquest will shame us
If his path show no trace of the wealth which we own.

'Tis a progress he makes mid the millions whose toil
On the homes of our people new comforts has shed;
Shall we grudge giving back from the mass of our spoil
A pageant that costs us three farthings per head?

Perchance, if they knew this, there wouldn't be many
British workmen who'd turn out such miserly elves
As not to be willing to pay the whole penny,
And thus take the Indian share on themselves."

WE TAKE the following telegram from this morning's *Englishman*:

*Allahabad, August* 19.—A Public Meeting for the relief of the sufferers of the recent inundations has been postponed till the 24th instant. Magistrate appeals to the public charity generally in these provinces. Present information estimates the loss of 177 lives, 2,428 cattle, 10,024 houses, 115,436 maunds of grain, and 39,066 acres of khareef crop. Total value of property is Rs. 1,450,000. This destruction occurred principally in city and localities bordering Tonse River, the above excludes damage by rainfall and is chargeable to overflow of rivers only.

THE DISTRICT reports from Bengal for the week ending the 14th August show a favourable cessation of the heavy rains, which have been generally beneficial to the country, causing the floods to subside to some extent. On the whole, the prospects of the principal crops throughout Bengal are excellent.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has refused to assent to a legislative enactment recommended by the Trades' Association for the regulation of the business of pawn-brokers. It has adopted the opinion of Mr. Hogg, who wrote as follows:

"If the receiving of property on pledge was, in this country, confined to pawn-brokers, as it is in England, should be disposed to agree with the Committee in recommending special legislation for the purpose of defining and controlling this class of business. However, this is not the case. Here, in India, the system of advancing money on articles of all sorts is prevalent more or less amongst all Hindus. Gentlemen of position carry on this class of business, and so also do the ladies in the zenana; indeed, it is hardly too much to say that many widows of good family carry on a regular trade of advancing money at high rates of interest on ornaments of all sorts. Such being the custom of the country, I am unable to see how it would be possible to frame an Act which would control the business of public pawnbrokers without interfering with the established practice of a vast number of respectable persons."

We concur.

MR. BLANCHARD has, it is stated, purchased the Bombay *Indian Statesman* from Mr. R. Knight. We believe Mr. Knight has surrendered his frontier owing to its great distance.

FRIDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

OUR BANDA correspondent sends us a budget of curious rumours:

"1. About a fortnight ago some people were watching their mangoes in two gardens (consisting of mangoe and mohwa trees) in the village of Goera some 10 miles from Banda. At about midnight the gardens filled with smoke, the earth began to quake awfully, and high winds began to blow and the two gardens entirely destroyed, old mohwa and mangoe trees were uprooted and were thrown and scattered away to the distance of many yards from gardens. About 300 trees have been destroyed and blown away. The most remarkable fact to be noticed is that the gardens and trees which were near these two gardens, were in no way affected, not a branch of the trees in them fell down and the men who were watching the gardens (that were destroyed) and who fell senseless were not hurt in any way; but it is said they lost all their earnings of the day which consisted of a few rupees and pice—it is not known where these are gone. The people say that all this was the doing of the "Shaitan" *i. e.*, Satan. One of these gardens belonged to our citizen Hesamuddin Khan.

2. Rumour has it that in a garden called Nasa Bagh some 3 miles from the city of Fuethpur a pucca house with iron doors and locks has been discovered under the earth with the inscription "Khazana" treasure therein. It is said that guards have been placed by Government in the place.

3. Report says that in the District of Jaunpur a baby (female) after an hour of its birth uttered the following words and died. "Ki is sal bahut Talivar chalegi" *i. e.* there will be a great bloodshed this year and swords will be freely used."

SOME LITTLE men dressed in brief authority in Bagirhat, reports a correspondent, oppress poor people when they come to the market for the sale of their goods.

A BURDWAN CORRESPONDENT says that wife-murder is becoming rather common in the Mofussil. He reports a murder, which was committed by a husband upon his wife because the latter left his protection



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and eloped with a neighbour. The man has confessed his guilt.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Tumlook :

"A Hindu woman named Parvati aged about 50 years was attacked with the disease (stone) and admitted into the Tumlook Charitable Hospital. Babu Romes Chandra Das native Doctor who was in charge of the above mentioned hospital, made the patient undergo a lithotomy operation, drew out a stone weighing 10 drachms and thoroughly cured her after a fortnight."

AN EDUCATIONAL officer sends us the following :

"The second part of "The Practical English" which has recently come out of the press demands our attention especially. The proper use of articles, as generally admitted, is very difficult in the English language. Nothing is more confusing and perplexing to us than the use of *a* or *an* and *the*. We are glad to find that the above-mentioned work by the Head Master of the Benares College ably meets this want. It is the first production of its kind. The work displays great ability and experience on the part of its author. Foot notes are admirably useful- Examples are well-chosen, and are short and easy. The scheme itself is ingenious and self-instructive. It hardly requires, therefore, the regular aid of a teacher. It is a valuable addition to the stock of Anglo-Vernacular Literature. The book is not only useful for beginners, but for advanced students also."

We have not seen the book, and cannot therefore speak of its merits.

WE ARE REQUESTED to publish the following :

CHOLERA CONFECTION.

This confection is prepared as follows :—Take powder of Omun (Bishop's weed) ; Ginger ; Black pepper ; Long pepper ; Cardamoms ; Cloves ; Emblic Myrobalan, dried ; Nutmeg ; Rhus Succedania ; of each 1½ Tolas ; Catechu, 2½ Tolas ; Indian Hemp, (washed. dried, and powdered leaves) 1 tola ; Opium, ½ tola ; Lemon juice. 5 tolas ; White Sugar, 12½ Tolas ; Water, 5 Tolas.

Add the lemon juice, water and sugar together, and boil with gentle heat till they attain the consistency of thick syrup ; to this add the powdered ingredients, and mix well while it is warm. The opium should be dissolved in a little water before it is added. ½ gr. of opium, and ¾ gr. of hemp in 22 grains of the confection.

USE.—This astringent confection, in the first and second stages of Cholera, if timely and regularly administered, rarely proves ineffectual ; it stops the perverted action of the stomach and the intestines at once like a charm. We may assert that it is a specific against *flatulent diarrhœa*, to which especially infants and children are most liable. When the system is under the influence of this confection, the idea is clear, memory is refreshed, and the mind is cheerful ; and in children it keeps the little patients in a composed state.

DOSE.—From ½ to 1 drachm or more ; or from ½ to 1 pagoda weight or more ; or a bolus of the size of from 1 to 2 tamarind seeds or more. To be repeated twice or thrice a day according to circumstances. For children from 5 to 10 grains or more with honey ; or a bolus of the size of a large pea, to the size of an ordinary tamarind seed.

This compound, in my practice, has been extensively used for many years in the cases above stated with decided success. During an epidemic of the dreadful disease, I had myself a severe attack of Choleric diarrhœa ; Chlorodine and other opiates failed to check the progress of the disease. I then had recourse to the nostrum under consideration, and I observed on taking a dose of it, a decided change far better in half an hour ; and in about 24 hours, I was able to do my work as usual. It improves the appetite. I obtained this formula from a Hindu Medical Treatise, and modified it so as to suit the present approved system of medicine.

If native doctors and others, who reside in villages, and to whom English remedies are out of reach, take this opportunity and keep a supply of the confection (the ingredients of which are cheap and within their reach) ready-made in their possession, they would certainly not only save many valuable lives of their countrymen, who would otherwise meet with an untimely death by this pestilent disease, but at the same time make their fortune by this *secret nostrum* of Hindu Medical Practitioners.

M. JAGANATHUM NAIDU,
*Honorary Surgeon,*
*In charge of the Mysore Palace Dispensary.*

A CORRESPONDENT from Shillong mentions a case, which affords a capital illustration of non-regulation justice. Two dak-runners with mails on their shoulders were running fast towards the Post Office when they found their passage was obstructed by two lady-riders, one of whom was the daughter of the Deputy Commissioner. The singing noise of the iron rings at the end of the poles from which the mail bags hung frightened the horses and the ladies, but no accident occurred, and yet the men were sent on a charge of assault and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five rupees each, in default to a further imprisonment of 15 days. These runners, it should be remembered, are subject to fine and other punishment for exceeding the allotted time in carrying the mails.

A CORRESPONDENT from Sarun writes to us to say that the Government of Bengal, being desirous of being acquainted with the nature and extent of the works of public utility executed in that district during the late famine relief operations, has, at the instance of the late Officiating Commissoner of Patna, called for a statistical statement shewing the measurement and dimensions &c. of the works executed. It is said that the works referred to will be measured and examined by a special officer.

SATURDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION gives the following account of the damage done to Lahore and the adjacent villages by the late rains : In the city, between 500 to 1,000 houses destroyed, and 35 lives lost, and in Anarkullee and Donald Town, the European quarter, about 40 houses occupied by Europeans have been wholly or quarterly rendered uninhabitable. The villagers about Lahore have, however, suffered most severely, their huts being washed away, and numbers of their cattle being destroyed, or dying from want of herbage.

SEVERAL NATIVE GENTLEMEN, it seems, have come forward most munificently in celebration of the Prince of Wales' day of the Calcutta Races. Thus :

The Durbungah Purse, value Rs. 11,000. Presented by the Maharajah of Durbungah.

Rajah Komul Krishna Bahadoor's Purse of Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for all Arabs.

Baboo Annodapersad Roy of Cossimbazar's Corinthian Purse of Rs. 600 for the Winner, Rs. 300 for the second, and Rs. 100 for the third Horse.

Rajah Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor, will renovate the Race Stand, its contents, and the enclosure, at a cost of Rs. 2,000 ;

Rajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadoor, will renovate the rails, posts, and palings of the Course, at a cost of Rs. 1,200 ;

*And*

Coomars Grish Chunder, Poornoo Chunder, Kantee Chunder, Indro Chunder, and Surrut Chunder Singh will improve the Course, by watering and rolling, as soon as the effects of the races have passed way, at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

IN HIS RESOLUTION on the Burdwan Commissioner's report the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice the decay of the manufacture of silk throughout this division, which is commented on by the Commissioner. The weavers who work in tusser-silk were among the first to complain of want and the pressure of high prices. The subject of the improvement of silk manufacture is now under enquiry ; but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in this report it is stated that, if the efforts of the weavers were properly directed and assisted, their produce would still find a considerable European market.

THE DEATH-RATE in Calcutta is again rising. The total number of deaths for the week ending 31st July was 248. There was a slight fall in the week ending 7th August, the total number of deaths being 237. The number of deaths from fever was 109.

THE FOLLOWING is a return of deaths for the Suburbs :

"The Mortuary Return of the Suburbs for the month of July gives the number of deaths to be 930 viz. 16 Christians, 343 Mahomedans and 571 Hindus. The rates of the mortality per thousand of the population per year is 43-40 and the causes of the disease were Cholera 52, Small-pox 20, Fever 394, Bowel complaint 163, and the rest from all other causes."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London 16th August.*—The Princes of Servia and Montenegro have formally assured the Porte of their neutrality in the present insurrection in Herzegovina.

*Ragusa, 17th August.*—The latest advices from the seat of war in Herzegovina state that 20,000 Turkish troops are operating against the insurgents. Apprehensions exist of a religious war between the Moslems and Christians. An insurrection of a serious character has broken out on the northern frontier of Bosnia.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* contains a colored portrait of our Foreign Secretary. We cannot congratulate the artist upon the success of the portrait. It is not a faithful likeness.

WE CANNOT understand why the remarks, which we felt it our duty lately to make upon Sir George Campbell's School-book Committee, have been construed into a reflection upon Mr. Woodrow, the present Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Woodrow was not in this country for a long time, and he could have had no hand in the jobberies, which have cast a slur upon the Committee. Since Mr. Woodrow has become its chairman the Committee has been working fairly and zealously.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Annual Report with Tabular Statement for 1874 on the condition and management of the jails in the North Western Provinces, by W. Walker Esq. M. D. &c. Inspector General of Prisons. 2. Reprint of the Asiatic Researches No. II. edited by Beharilala Mitra and Mohendranath Ghosh. 3. Subdakulpadruma or Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Vol. III Nos. 9 and 10 published by Borodakant Mitra and Co. 4. Annals of Indian Administration in the year 1873-74 edited by George Easton, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal. 5. Kuntha Koumody or a practical treatise on vocal music, by Khettermohun Gossami. 6. Khithis Bungsabuli Churita, being an account of the Rajas of Nuddea with a notice of the past and present condition of Nuddea, by Kartikachundra Roy. 7. Bamuna Akhyan or 107 Slokas on the Bamuna incarnation with a Bengali translation by Issurchunder Vidyasagara,—by Madhoosoodun Turkupunchanun. 8. Banga Mahila Vol. I. No. 4. 9. The Epidemic Fever in Bengal by Huronath Roy L. M. S. 10. *Chikitsa Tatwa.* Vol. I. No. 2, for Sravana.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1875.


## THE TARIFF RESOLUTION.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTION of the Government of India, we must do it the justice to say, places its commercial policy in a far more clear and favorable light than the speeches in Council. It shews that the Government has the interests of India at heart, that it has made most substantial concessions with a view to relieve the springs of industry in the country, that barring the imposition of an import duty on long-stapled cotton its measures are characterised by a rare breadth of view and just regard for the interests of the people, and that the triumph of Manchester is after all not so great as we had been originally led to suppose. The Resolution, which is published in the last *Gazette of India*, amply vindicates Lord Northbrook's reputation as an economist and financier. We are convinced that if the Resolution had been published before the debate in Council, the public would not have misunderstood the real scope and object of the new Tariff. The speeches in Council were necessarily discursive, and did not represent the policy of Government in a sufficiently clear light. The new Tariff is an immense advance in the cause of free trade. We will notice *seriatim* the important changes effected by it.

1*stly.* Revision of the Tariff values of cotton goods. The Tariff Committee remark : "In so far as the complaints alleged that the tariff valuations were excessive, they have been found to be just; and the Committee have already recommended reductions involving relief to the extent of Rs. 6,42,000." The Governor General in Council observes : "The tariff valuations recommended by the Committee have been accepted, with the exception of the valuation of shirtings and longcloths, T cloths, madapollams, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills. Three members of the Committee advocated a valuation of these goods lower by half an anna a pound than that recommended in the Committee's reports. The Governor General in Council preferred to adopt the lower valuation of these goods." This is reasonable, and as we said in our last no right-thinking man could fairly take objection to it. The reduction of the values will certainly give some relief to Manchester, but it is justly entitled to it. On no principle can the assessment of an article beyond its market value be justified for tariff purposes.

2*ndly.* Export duties. This part of the tariff has been dictated by a truly statesman-like spirit. Messrs. Money and Lane, members of the Tariff Committee, had opposed the lowering of the export duties, but the Government has been firm. The Governor General in Council concurs with the majority of the Committee in the opinion that it is of primary importance as far as possible to relieve the export trade of India from taxation, and to stimulate the growth of Indian produce, whether raw or manufactured, for exchange with other countries. It is added : "In the judgment of the Governor General in Council, no part of the Indian tariff more urgently needed reform than the schedule of export duties. It was therefore with great satisfaction that His Excellency in Council found himself able to assent to all the recommendations made by the Committee for the remission of export duties. Moreover, the Governor General in Council was pleased to remit the export duties on hides and skins. The Committee do not seem to have observed that the existing export duty was confined to *tanned* hides and skins, and that the export of raw and salted hides and skins was already free. It seemed to the Governor General in Council inexpedient thus to tax the export of the manufactured article only; and the duty, which yielded, in 1874-75, only Rs. 1,51,100, has been abandoned altogether." Thus the export tariff of British India now contains only three articles—Indigo, Rice and Lac. With these exceptions, the entire export trade is freed from all fiscal burdens. This will constitute the highest claim of Lord Northbrook to the gratitude of

the people of India. No other Governor General ever gave such freedom to the export trade of India as his Lordship has given by this measure, and we are sorry that sufficient attention has not been drawn to this feature of the new Tariff. It will stimulate the national industry and increase the national wealth. Were it not for the sake of revenue the duty on the three articles named we believe would not have been retained. We will notice in a future issue the duty on rice.

*3rdly.* Import duties. On this subject the Resolution runs as follows :

"The Governor General in Council has not thought it necessary to increase the duty on certain articles of luxury as proposed by the Committee. As will presently be explained, he had resolved to reduce the general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent. ; and it would have been inconsistent with this resolution to raise the duty on these articles. For like reasons, His Excellency in Council was unwilling to increase the duty on silk piece goods ; and, as the reasons for treating iron and machinery with special favor appeared to him as strong now as they have ever been, the recommendations of the Committee for imposing a duty on machinery and increasing that on iron were not adopted.

The inclusion in the import tariff of certain petty articles for the exemption of which there was no particular reason, has been approved. On the other hand, *coffee* has been exempted from duty as yielding a very small net revenue and as being largely produced in India, and *quinine* as an article the import of which deserves special encouragement. Further, His Excellency in Council deemed it expedient to fix the duty on arms, ammunition and military stores at 10 per cent ; and, in order to place those who are engaged in curing fish, with taxed salt on an equality with the curers of fish with untaxed or less highly taxed salt, it was considered necessary to impose a duty of 12 annas a cwt. on salted fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, except Sindh : it was not, for the present, thought necessary to impose this duty in other parts of India ; but power has been taken, under the Indian Tariff Act 1875, to extend it as may be found expedient.

The Governor General in Council accepted the conclusion of the Committee in respect to the demand made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for "the total and immediate repeal of the import duties on yarn and piece goods." The revenue obtained in 1874-75 from these duties was Rs. 92,15,383 ; and, even at the valuations as now revised, it would have been more than Rs. 83,00,000. It would be impossible for the Government of India to give up such a sum without seeking some compensation from other sources. These duties are levied at a very small cost and at a minimum of inconvenience to the people, and they cause no discontent. Had the Government of India found it necessary, for the reasons given on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or for any other cause, to abandon these duties, they would have been placed in a position of much anxiety. If necessary, they must probably have resorted to the alternative of an excise on the indigenous mills, rather than give up a large revenue which cannot be spared. But it is plainly shown by the Committee, that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in these goods, the importers are, as yet, subject to little or no new competition by the manufactures in India The Committee have reported, after careful inquiry, that the import trade which is exposed to competition from Indian manufactures, yields a duty of only Rs. 4,00,000. It should be remembered that the handlooms of India have, all along, competed with importers in respect to this class of goods : the only new feature in recent times is the construction of cotton mills in increasing numbers ; some have long existed, and have not, it is believed, till lately been very successful.

"The Governor General in Council is aware that it is stated that the trade of last year was not prosperous ; but, looking at these figures together, and making every necessary allowance, he can see no indication that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures has diminished, or is likely to diminish. On the contrary, it is more probable that, as the demand for English cotton manufactures has, hitherto, steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which has always existed in the lower classes of goods, from native hand-loom weavers, and even for several years past, from mills, so it will continue to progress, although the lower classes of goods may, in future, be produced in the new Indian manufactories more cheaply and more suitable for the Indian consumer, than they have been by hand-looms, or in the older mills,

An alternative proposal was made, not by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but by that of Bombay, that the Government should exempt from duty the coarse sorts of yarn and cloth, which alone are subject to indigenous competition. The Government of India would have been willing to adopt this proposal, and to sacrifice revenue in giving effect thereto, if, on investigation, it had been found to be practicable. But it is open to two serious objections : 1*st*, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to draw any clear and stable line to describe the goods to be thus exempted ; and 2*ndly* if any such line were fixed, it would be hardly possible to protect it from evasions ; and moreover, a very onerous responsibility would be imposed, upon customs officers, To fix any such line, if it were possible, would be to stimulate the indigenous mills to devote their attention to the manufacture of goods such as would compete with those just above the line. It is stated to be the opinion of some leading members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that this alternative scheme is impracticable ; and it certainly so appears to the Government of India with the information now before them.

Duties upon imports have not been imposed in India with the object of protecting Indian manufactures or produce, but solely for purposes of revenue. When, after the Mutiny, the Government were compelled to raise additional taxes, the general rate of the import duties was increased ; but the earliest opportunity was taken to reduce this rate, and among the first articles relieved were cotton twist and piece goods, the duty on which articles was lowered in 1862 to 3½ and 5 per cent. respectively, while the general rate remained at 10 percent.

The following observations then made by Mr. Laing expressed the views entertained by the Government :—

"Free-trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes, but that taxes shall be levied solely with a view to revenue, and not partly for revenue and partly for protection,

That every customs duty on an imported article should have a corresponding excise duty on similar articles produced at home has, therefore, become an axiom ; and it only admits of one exception—where the amount of import duty is so moderate that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty.

This is the case with regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1*s.* a quarter equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain is retained ; and it is precisely our case with regard to piece goods.

We cannot dispense with customs duties on our imports generally ; and, while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods."

The Government of India are still of opinion that a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, upon cotton goods, cannot practically operate as a protection to native manufacture.

The Government fully admit the advantage that would be derived to the people from a reduction in the cost of their clothing ; but, as has been already said, financial considerations will not admit of so large a sacrifice as that of the duty on cotton goods. There are other items of customs, moreover particularly the export duty upon sugar by land, which in regard to the general interests of the people of India, demand prior consideration."

It will be seen from the above that the Government of India has been firm in resisting the selfish demands of Manchester for the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods. The only sop which has been given to Cerberus is in the shape of the imposition of an import duty of 5 per cent. on raw cotton, which we will notice immediately.

*4thly.* Increase of duty on spirits and wines. The Resolution says :

"The Governor General in Council has adopted the recommendations made by the Committee for the increase of the duties on spirit and wines, with some slight modifications, the chief being that the duty on liqueurs has, in accordance with a recommendation made in 1873 by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, been fixed at the rate adopted for spirit *viz.*, 4 rupees a gallon.

It will be generally admitted that spirit and wines are legitimate subjects of taxation ; it is only necessary to take care that the duties are not pitched so high as to induce illicit practices, and that the principle is kept in view of preserving a relation between the customs duty on spirit imported from abroad, and the excise duty on spirit distilled in India. This principle has been clearly affirmed in Section 11 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, and the Local Governments will be immediately consulted as to how far practical effect can be given to it. The circumstances of India and the present stage of development of the administration of the Excise Department are not such that the internal duties can be raised indiscriminately, or without careful consideration of local circumstances."

We subscribe to every word of the above. Apart from the circumstance that luxuries are a legitimate subject for taxation, the inequality of taxation upon the European and native communities is so great that any attempt to remedy this wrong deserves the support of all right-thinking and impartial persons.

*5thly.* Reduction of the general rate of import duty to 5 per cent. This is another important feature in the new Tariff. Before 1845 the general rates of import duty were as follows :—

| | Imported on British bottoms. | Imported on foreign bottoms. |
|---|---|---|
| Raw produce..... | 3½ per cent. | 7 per cent. |
| Manufactured articles | 3½ and 5 per cent. | 7 and 10 per cent. |

By Act IX of 1845, a general rate of 5 per cent. was substituted for all manufactured articles not enumerated with special rates of duty ; and by Act VI of 1848, goods imported on foreign bottoms were admitted on the same terms as those imported on British bottoms. In 1859, after the Mutiny, the rate was raised to 10 per cent. and, during one year, in some instances, to 20 per cent. In 1864, the rate was reduced to 7½ per cent. The articles then, and now, subject to the general rate, are numerous ; but their value does not exceed one-fifth of the value of the whole import trade, the chief articles of import having special rates of their own, and not coming under the general rate. The Governor General in Council has now lowered the general import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent. The articles excluded from this general rate and especially taxed are as follows :

| | Rates. |
|---|---|
| Arms, ammunition and military stores .. | 10 per cent. |
| Cotton twist ... ... ... | 3½ " |
| Liquors ... ... ... ... | Various rates. |
| Iron, enumerated sorts, and railway materials ... ... ... | 1 per cent. |
| Opium ... ... ... ... | 24 rupees a seer. |
| Salt and salted fish. ... ... | Various rates. |

The import duty on all other articles liable to such duty, is, now, five per cent. This too is a great triumph in the cause of free trade.

The financial effects of these alterations are summed up as follows :

LOSSES.

*Import duties remitted.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| General rate reduced to 5 per cent. | ...17,20,000 |
| Duty on coffee and quinine remitted—less increased duty on arms, ammunition and military stores ... | 10,000 |
| | 17,30,000 |

*Export duties remitted.*

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton goods | ... 163829 | |
| Grain and pulse | ... 273450 | |
| Hides and skins | ... 151104 | |
| Oils | ... 94955 | |
| Seeds | ... 984730 | |
| Spices | ... 59500 | |
| All others | ... 534 | |
| | 17,28,099 or say | 17,30,000 |

*Revision of Valuations.*

| | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loss on cotton goods | ... 880,000 | | |
| Less net gain on other goods— | Rs. | | |
| Import tariff | .. 120000 | | |
| Export tariff | .. 140,000 | 260,0 0 | |
| | | | 620,000 |
| | | Total loss..... | 40,80,000 |

GAINS.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| On spirit | ... 640,000 | |
| ,, wines and liqueurs | ... 280,000 | |
| ,, other articles | ... 80,000 | |
| | | 10,00,000 |
| | Net yearly loss..... | 50,80,000 |

It will be thus seen that the net amount of revenue sacrificed by the present revision, calculated upon the trade of 1874-75, is Rs. 30,80,000.

It is to be regretted that these truly liberal and statesman-like measures, which no preceding Government of India had the courage to adopt, and which mark a new era in the history of commercial legislation for India, has been tainted by the imposition of the import duty of 5 per cent. upon long-stapled cotton. Practically this duty will not be productive for a long time to come, simply because India has scarcely any appreciable trade in this article. His Excellency the Governor General in Council admits that "the value of American and Egyptian raw cotton imported in 1873-74 was less than Rs. 70,000 ; and the Governor General in Council has not ascertained that, hitherto, such cotton has been imported to any extent to be manufactured into cloth in Indian mills." "But," His Excellency in Council observes, "in order to place the Indian manufacturer upon the same footing as the importer, it would be necessary to levy a duty upon such raw cotton, if it should be imported : as a precautionary measure, therefore, an import duty of 5 per cent. has been imposed by the Tariff Act, 1875, on raw cotton not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon. It is not necessary thus to tax foreign cotton of the same quality as that grown in India." His Excellency in Council adds : "The duty on twist is left, for the present, at 3½ per cent. But, if it be found that imported twist is largely manufactured into cloth in the Indian mills, it may become necessary, hereafter, to increase this rate." These two declarations taken together to our mind constitute a blot upon the otherwise admirable scheme, which we have reviewed above. We do not advocate the protection of Indian manufactures, but because the duty on long-stapled cotton has a tendency to "protect" Manchester, we protest against it. The threat of the increase of the duty on twist is still worse. It comes to this—that it is the duty of the Government of India to equalize all conditions by imposing artificial barriers for competition between Manchester and India in the manufacture of cotton goods. Long-stapled cotton goes to England from America and Egypt free of duty, but it must not be allowed to come to India free lest it should out-match Manchester. The principle on which this duty is based is most unjustifiable, for while the ostensible object is to place the British importer and Indian manufacturer on an equal footing, circumstances are positively against such equality, theoretical or practical, the manifest tendency of the measure is to stifle the rising cotton industry of India. Then the comparatively low duty of 3½ per cent. on twist is now apparently tolerated, because it does not interfere with the trade of Manchester, but it is threatened that the moment it will have that effect, it will be increased. While the Government has fought so manfully and bravely with Manchester on the general question of the import duty, we are

sorry that it should have descended from the high pedestal it had occupied and sought to keep the powerful claimant in good humour by these small bribes. We are quite willing to overlook this dark spot for the sake of the general lustre of the new commercial policy of Lord Northbrook, but we confess we do not like even the appearance of a departure from the right principle in a statesman, who is so honest and conscientious. The press, we must own, has not done justice to the really important character of the new Tariff—to the truly liberal and statesman-like spirit in which it has been conceived—the only pretext which it has had for diverting public attention from the real scope and object of the measure is the unfortunate step taken in respect of long-stapled cotton, but we hold that however grave that fault may be, it does not detract from the real character of the new policy.

## THE LAW OF ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

WE have read with great pleasure the pamphlet, recently published by a zemindar on the law of enhancement of rent. The writer says that although he comes from the land-owner class, "he hopes that he has not altogether overlooked the interests of the ryot." He observes, "there are two points which require consideration: Defects in the Law and Defects in its administration." The second is oftener a matter of complaint than the first, chiefly with the Zemindars." True, but we think that if the law had been precise and clear, there would not have been so much misunderstanding and misconstruction. The writer himself shews abundantly that the conflict of opinion, which prevails on the subject, is due mostly to uncertainty of law regarding it. Sir Barnes Peacock, whom the writer quotes, says: "It is not for us in this place to comment upon the Acts of the Legislature or to suggest amendment of the law. We have merely to administer it, as we find it. But we think that we may fairly point to this case as an example of the difficulties which have been created by some of the provisions of Act X. of 1859 and of the vast amount of litigation harassing both to landowners and to Ryots, which must necessarily arise unless that Act be amended." The writer himself adds, "it would thus appear that although clause 2 Sec. 17 of Act X. of 1859 was an improvement upon previous legislation, yet it was defective, inasmuch as it was not sufficiently definite." It will be thus seen that it is "defects in law," which have given rise to "defects" in administration."

The writer seems to agree with those, who have given any thought to the subject, that the present difficulties have been brought about by the creation of the occupancy right. The majority of the Judges of the High Court held in the Great Rent Case that the occupancy right set a limit to enhancement of rent upon the ryot with such right. Sir Barnes Peacock alone was of a different opinion. He remarked:

"It is a mistake to suppose that such a ryot (one possessing the right of occupancy) has any interest in the land which gives him a share in the rent," (*Hills vs. Issur Ghose 2nd Sept.* 1863, *Sp. W. R. p.* 141.)

He denies, "that the Legislature intended to confer rights of occupancy, which did not previously exist, at rents lower than such as could be reasonably obtained from new ryots.

"I cannot think" he continues, "that the Legislature by using the words 'fair and equitable' intended to give to a ryot who obtained possession only 12 years ago when he had no right to the land and when the zemindar was not even bound to accept him as a ryot or to admit him into possession, any proprietary rights which would enable him without express contract to participate in any increase in the value of the produce of the land not caused by his own agency or at his expense." *Bissessur Mookerjee vs. Thakoorani Dassi. F. B. R. p.* 324.

Again.

"There is nothing in the words 'fair and equitable' which necessitates injustice to the landowners or such a construction to be put upon the Act as to render it a violation of the engagement made with the Zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement. What is just and equitable in each case is left to the Courts and was intended to be left to them." (*Do.* p. 326.)

Sir Barnes, however, added:

"The rights of those who have held at fixed rates of rents which have not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement are expressly protected by section 3, and section 4 has given them a more easy mode of proving those rights."

"By the term 'fixed rates of rent' I understand not merely fixed and definite sums payable as rent but also rates regulated by certain fixed principles—such, for instance, as a certain proportion of the gross or of the net produce of every biga, or such a sum of money as would be equal to such a porportion of the produce, or such a sum as would give to the ryot any fixed rate of profit after payment of all expenses of cultivation* * * But if I am wrong in this construction, I think the ryot who could prove such a right would be entitled to the benefit of it in determining what would be a fair and equitable rent for such ryot to pay; what is fair and equitable for one is not necessarily fair and equitable for another," *Do. p.* 326.

But Sir Barnes Peacock's opinion has not had much practical effect. His own rule of proportion is not workable, nor is it fair to blame the Judges for wide divergence of opinion among themselves so long as the law remains in its present indefinite condition.

The historical part of the pamphlet is very interesting. We will begin with the period of Akbar, and give the following extracts:

"The Revenue reforms of Akber set on foot by Todar Mal from 1582 are summarised below.

The lands were divided into four classes according to their productive powers; it was provided that after a number of years during which the last two classes were to be subjected to a progressive rental, they should rank as the first two. However the tables of revenue-rates given in the Ayeen Akbery for each kind of grain in each successive year during which the progressive rental was to prevail, raise some doubts if the last-named provision was meant to be carried out to the fullest extent. The revenue was fixed per bigah at specified quantities of the different sorts of produce and for the first two classes of lands, it was fixed at a third of the average struck from the outturns of three qualities of land, (best middling and worst) as ascertained from the reports of kanungoes. It is not mentioned however upon what principles the lands were thus classified or how, without an average being struck in respect of lands of different localities, (of which there is no mention,) a stated quantity of produce could be set down as peculiar to a certain class of land and that for all places if not also for all times.

Besides the revenue thus fixed were some *abwabs* as the two per cent. cess for the patwarry, zabetana, the ten-seer tax &c. With the exception of certain articles of produce for which payment in money was made compulsory, the revenues, it is said, might be paid either in money or in kind, and certain methods were prescribed for the division of the crops in case, any, one should choose to pay in kind. In practice however the revenues appear to have been always paid in money; for it is recorded that a difficulty being experienced in procuring the current prices every year from all parts of the kingdom, it was found necessary to resort to a ten year's settlement, the prices being fixed on the basis of an average extending over a period of 19 years. This difficulty could not have been felt if the revenues or, at least, the greater portion of them had been paid in kind.

As regards Bengal, the rule was somewhat different; the revenues were paid only in money and by instalments in eight months; the produce too was determined by *mussuk* (estimate.)

In the reign of Aurungzebe, the principle of assessment laid down by Akber appears to have been so far varied that in some cases the rent or the revenue might be raised up to half the produce. But so far as Bengal was concerned the principles of Akber's system do not seem to have been materially altered till the administration of Jaffier Khan better known as Moorshedkuli Khan (1704-1725 A. D.) He is by some supposed to have invented the Abwabs. But Sir J. Shore has traced them back to the time of Akber, and Professor Dowson as already mentioned has shown them to have existed in the reign of Mohammed Tughlak and there is no reason to suppose that it was he who first called them into existence.

Moorshedkuli Khan dispossessed many Zemindars of Bengal, of their estates and took them under his own management leaving barely the nankar or subsistance lands to the Zemindars. He then raised the revenues, and finally, the estates were made over by him or his successor Shujauddeen Khan, either (as some authorities mention) to their original owners or (as others hold) to perfect strangers.

At the time immediately preceding the Permanent Settlement, the rents paid by the cultivators were usually equivalent to half or a little more than half the produce.

In Behar the farmers under the British Rule agreed with the Government to collect from the ryots 22½ out of every 40 seers of the produce and leave them 17½ seers *i. e.* the respective shares were nine-sixteenth and seven-sixteenths.

In the state of Parikud in Orissa, the Raja's share of the produce from all but the two privileged classes, is at the present moment, nominally half but really three-fifths of the produce."

The writer draws the following conclusions from the historical review:

"Apart from the theory that the Zemindars arose from the ancient Rajas, there can be no dispute as to the fact of their existence long before the Permanent Settlement. And whether we regard their tenure as feudal or proprietary, subenfeudation too is an ancient custom; it may have originated from the Mahomedan law regarding *mokussimah* tenures but it has become perfectly assimilated with the land system of this country.

The public revenues were primarily paid in kind and assessed at certain definite proportions of the gross produce. The next step was a rate at so much per Bigah at first paid in kind and subsequently in money; and finally the rates were fixed at a lump sum for whole villages or mehals. These changes must originally have been called forth in regular succession by the exigencies of the times, though at a subsequent stage, the several principles of assessment might have been adopted according to the predilection of the Ruling power and not in the order of their natural sequence.

The rates of proportion at which the revenues were assessed varied without any regularity according to the will of the Sovereign. The maximum rate ever imposed was half the produce, which prevailed systematically under Ala-ud-din in divers places under Aurungzebe, and as a mere surmise, it may also be said, that the same rule prevailed in Bengal under Moorshedkuli Khan. One-third was the rule of Akber, one-tenth that of Firoz Shah and also perhaps of Ghyas Ud-din; and a variable rate or a one-fourth share prevailed under Shere Shah. The British Government assessed the Decennially settled lands of Bengal at ten-elevenths of the Zemindar's collections which were perhaps understood to represent five-elevenths of the produce."

The writer's ideas on the subject of enhancement of rent do not seem to us to be quite clear. While he has clearly set forth the existing difficulty, he has not to our mind suggested a practical solution of it. He suggests that the zemindar should have power to purchase occupancy right under compulsion. On no sound principle we think can such forcible dispossession for the benefit of private individuals be defended. The occupancy right having been once created cannot, however, now be destroyed. Justice we think might be done to both the zemindar and ryot, if the rent were fixed on a competitive principle, *minus* a percentage to the occupancy ryot in consideration of his right. Thus if the competitive rate for a particular class of lands be for instance Rs. 2 per biga, we would fix the rent at that rate, and give the occupancy ryot a deduction say 25 per cent, in consideration of his occupancy right. Under such a rule the rent payable by the occupancy ryot would be Re. 1-8 per biga, whereas the general competitive rate would be Rs. 2. Such a rule we think would be fair and equitable to both.

## CRIME IN CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

THE last administration report of the Calcutta Police is very satisfactory. It shews a large falling-off in crime. The following comparative statement gives the total number of cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in town and suburbs during the past three years:—

| | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Town ... ... ... | 38,879 | 39,169 | 29,833 |
| Suburbs ... ... ... | 8,659 | 9,153 | 7,821 |
| Total ... | 47,538 | 48,322 | 37,654 |

The figures show a decrease in the past year as compared with 1873 of 9,336 cases in the town and 1,332 cases in the suburbs, total 10,668 cases. Mr. Hogg gives the following explanation of this marked decrease. He says, the powers of summary arrest vested in the police of Calcutta by Act XXI of 1864, and by the Local Police Acts, are very wide, and during the two preceding years additional vigor on the part of the police in the exercise of these summary powers had swelled the number of cases enormously. From this cause chiefly cases rose from 33,761 in 1871 to 48,322 in 1873. In thus dealing with trivial offences the hand of the police fell heavily on the non-criminal portion of the community, and it was felt that the action of the subordinate police in making daily arrests for small offences was leading to something like harassment of the poorer classes, and required discouragement. In this view early in the past year, specific instructions were issued to the police to exercise their powers in petty matters more sparingly, and to make arrests only when a nuisance was repeated or persisted in, or when absolutely necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. The result of this order has been very largely to reduce the number of petty cases. The Penal Code offences are thus tabulated:

| | | Cognizable. | | Non-cognizable. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Penal Code. | Miscellaneous. | Penal Code. | Miscellaneous. | |
| Cases ... | 1873 | 7,952 | 16,063 | 8,102 | 16,205 | 48,322 |
| | 1874 | 6,706 | 11,912 | 5,957 | 13,079 | 37,654 |
| Number of persons summoned or arrested | 1873 | 8,901 | 20,964 | 6,238 | 22,187 | 58,290 |
| | 1874 | 6,418 | 15,618 | 6,467 | 9,840 | 38,343 |
| Convictions ... | 1873 | 5,494 | 14,246 | 6,898 | 11,919 | 38,558 |
| | 1874 | 3,405 | 8,312 | 3,775 | 9,032 | 24,524 |

Thus cognizable penal code offences fell from 7,952 in 1873 to 6,706 in 1874, and miscellaneous offences from 16,093 to 11,912. Of the class entered as non-cognizable penal code offences were 5,957 in 1874 to 8,102 in 1873, and miscellaneous offences decreased similarly from 16,205 to 13,079. During the same period arrests fell from 58,290 to 38,343, and convictions from 38,558 to 24,524. The ratio of cognizable crime to area and population is thus given:

*Ratio of cognizable crime to area and population.*

| | Town. | Suburbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Area in square miles ... ... | 7·3 | 23 |
| Population ... ... | 447,601 | 257,149 |
| Proportion of true crime to each square mile ... ... | 2,540·76 | 169 |
| | 1,738·58 | 133·04 |
| Proportion of crime to population ... ... | 1 to 22·58 (1873) | 1 to 61·26 (1873) |
| | 1 to 29·44 (1874) | 1 to 75·29 (1874) |

The percentage of false cases is thus shewn :

| | | Town. | Suburbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 ... | Cases reported ... | 39,169 | 9,153 |
| | False cases ... | 2,040 | 308 |
| 1874 ... | Cases reported ... | 29,837 | 7,817 |
| | False cases ... | 1,563 | 240 |
| 1873-74 ... | Percentage of false cases ... | 5·20 | 3·36 |
| | | 5·23 | 3·07 |

While we congratulate the Commissioner of Police and the town on the diminution of crime generally, we regret to observe that there was a considerable increase in thefts. We read that thefts of all kinds rose from 1,677 cases in 1873 to 2,249 in 1874. This increase was not in petty cases only; thefts above Rs. 50 being 269 in 1874 to 218 in the preceding year. There was a slight improvement in the ratio of detected cases in the past year, the number being 1,199 in 1874 to 997 in 1873; also convictions were obtained in 872 cases against 780 in the year previous. Convictions of persons increased from 835 in 1873 to 1,040 in 1874, and acquittals decreased during the same period from 583 to 300. Serious theft was distributed throughou the town as follows:—in the northern division 79 cases, in the middle division 121 cases, and in the southern division 39 cases; on the river 30 cases. Thefts above Rs. 50 from the person were 24 cases, thefts from buildings 180 cases, and thefts by servants 65 cases. The Commissioner of Police remarks: "The difficulty of dealing with the latter class of offenders is, in Calcutta, very considerable. When a house is robbed, and the servant has disappeared, it is generally found that he was engaged without a character, a complete stranger, or else that he is a native of Behar or the Upper Provinces; so he either evades pursuit altogether, or, when arrested after a lapse of time, has disposed of the property. Serious house-thefts will, I trust, be less frequent when, under the proposed law, the police will have the power of keeping in check known depredators. At present notorious thieves are free to walk the streets in view of the police quite secure, except by the exercise of a vigor beyond the law." We wish Mr. Hogg had enquired into the cause of this enormous increase in thefts. Living in Calcutta has become very dear, while the means of earning a livelihood are becoming more and more limited; many can hardly make the two ends meet. Besides, the last year was a year of scarcity. These causes we believe partly account for increase in thefts. The police cannot be too vigilant. Mr. Lambert deserves great credit for the care, intelligence and energy with which he administers the Police; we hope the returns of this year will shew that the police have been more active and successful in putting down thefts than they were last year.

## VERNACULAR TEXT-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

WE have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from Mr. Secretary Reynolds to the Director of Public Instruction:

"In laying down rules for the Vernacular and Minor Scholarship examinations, there are three alternatives open to the Government—

*1st.*—The subjects alone of examination may be prescribed, and candidates may be left to study them in such text-books as they themselves may elect to use.

*2nd.*—A list of the best text-books in each subject may be prepared, and the local educational authorities may be permitted to determine which of the books from this list shall be adopted in their district.

*3rd.*—A text book in each subject may be prescribed by Government, from which exclusively the questions in the examination shall be set.

There are some subjects, such as arithmetic and geometry, in which there would be no practical objection to adopting the first of these courses. But this would not, His Honor thinks, be possible in dealing with such subjects as chemistry, botany and physical science. Unless text-books for these subjects were prescribed, it would be impossible to maintain any uniform standard of difficulty in the questions which would be set at the different centres of examination. The same remark applies, though not quite so strongly, to languages, geography, and history. It must be remembered that, in the examinations for these scholarships, we are dealing with only elementary knowledge, and different examiners would doubtless take different views of the degree of proficiency which students might reasonably to expected to have attained. These subjects, moreover, admit of such a variety of handling that a boy who had studied any of them in one text-book would be placed at a great disadvantage if another book were adopted by the examiner as the basis of the examination. And it is evident that it might be made a ground of complaint if an Inspector or Deputy Inspector were himself the author of an educational work, and if it were fancied that an undue prominence were given to that work in the selection of the questions. For these reasons it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that it would be impossible to dispense altogether with the prescription of text-books.

If the question were regarded from a purely departmental point of view, it might be practicable to adopt the third of the above courses. The Government having examined the existing text-books on a given subject, might determine which was the best, and might then proceed to acquire the copyright by purchase from the author, and might issue the book to all schools at a price which would just cover the cost of production. But in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor it is a matter of great importance to encourage the production of good text-books, both original and translated works, by native authors. The selection of any work by Government, as the authoritative hand-book upon a given topic, would tend to divert the attention of writers from a subject in which it would be thought that no honor or emolument could be gained. If the Government were to prescribe, for use in all schools, any one work on chemistry or botany, it is tolerably certain that native authors would not be readily induced to undertake the production of chemical or botanical treatises. Such a result, His Honor thinks, would be much to be deplored, and he would be unwilling to adopt a system which might have the effect of decreasing the supply, or deteriorating the quality of those contributions to vernacular literature which are now produced by authors, who desire to obtain for their works the recognition and approval of those who are engaged in popular education.

There remains a course which is not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, open to the objections which may be urged against either of the other two. There would be no reasonable ground of complaint if a Central Committee were appointed to examine the existing text books, and to draw up a list of all works which exhibit sufficient merit to warrant their introduction in the educational course. This would give no opportunity for exclusively favouring either one writer, or one mode of treating a subject: for all authors who had produced or might produce, works of any educational value might reasonably expect to find their books included in the Central Committee's list. But a comprehensive list of this kind would not, by itself, supply what is required. As the list will include all the best works upon any subject, to say that the examination questions will be set from some work upon the list would manifestly be the same thing as defining the subject of examination without prescribing any text book at all: and the objections to this course have already been considered.

It is necessary, therefore, that some authority should be empowered to select, from the works upon the Central list, the particular work which shall be used as a text-book in any given school or educational circle; and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, there is no authority to whom this duty could be so fitly entrusted as the District School Committee. The most able and intelligent native gentlemen of the district are members of these Committees: and the Lieutenant-Governor has frequently had the pleasure of acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered to the cause of education by the voluntary labours of these gentlemen. The Committees have also the benefit of the professional advice of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and the District Collector is the Vice-Chairman. The local knowledge of the Committee, and its acquaintance with the educational condition of the district, will enable it to select, from the works on the Central Committee's list, those text-books which appear best suited to local requirements, and to the standard of local progress: and the questions in the Minor and Vernacular Scholarship examinations in that district will be set from the text-books so selected, and from no other works.

The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to appoint the gentlemen named in the margin to be the President and Members of the Central Committee for the examination of educational text-books for the Minor and Vernacular Scholarship course. These gentlemen will be requested to draw up a list of all works on the subjects prescribed in the curriculum for these scholarships, which in their judgment possess sufficient merit to justify their inclusion in the list. Copies of the list will then be sent to all District Committees, and it will be for each Committee to decide what particular works, out of the whole number on the list, shall be adopted as the basis of the Scholarship examinations in that district. I am to request that you will take the necessary steps for carrying these instructions into effect with as little delay as possible. Arrangements will be made for periodical revisions of the central list, so as to include in it all useful educational works which may hereafter be produced."

| | |
|---|---|
| Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore ... | *President.* |
| Baboo Rajendra Lalla Mittra ... | *Members.* |
| " Bhudeb Mookerjee ... | *Members.* |
| Mr. A. W. Garrett ... | *Members.* |

This letter is highly satisfactory. It presents the Lieutenant Governor's character to the best advantage. He is quite willing to correct errors into which he may fall. He was evidently misled in the beginning by departmental officers. Nothing, our countrymen will now see, was further from his mind than an injury to the cause of vernacular literature by the discouragement of native authors. The readiness with which His Honor has come forward to remove the misunderstanding and to correct the mistake into which he had been inveigled reflects the highest credit upon him. It would seem from Mr. Reynolds' letter that the Central Committee would be made permanent, though it is not precise upon that point. We hope this point will be cleared up. We would also recommend that the Central Committee should be invited in future years to extend the scope of their labors. They ought to be asked to give a list of approved books for the general school-curricula of all classes, and not for the scholarship course only. We hope also that the subjects will be revised, and that the History of India substituted in lieu of Bengal or the World. The attention which Sir Richard Temple is bestowing upon vernacular education is highly gratifying.

## MR. BLANFORD'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

IT is the farthest from our wish to inflict on our readers a critique on a school-book, but there is a peculiar feature in connexion with the one under notice which calls for a few remarks. Five years ago Babu Rajendralala Mitra recommended to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University the propriety of insisting upon some knowledge of the rudiments of Physical Science from Entrance candidates, and named two English books for the purpose of being used as texts. The books, however, were not approved, and a Select Committee of the University, consisting of Mr. Blanford, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Medlicott reported that it was absolutely necessary to prepare text-books with special reference to the requirements of the youths of this country before the subject could be satisfactorily taught. The Senior Board of Examiners for 1872-73 warmly supported this opinion, and the little treatise under notice is the work of a gentleman who was a member of both the Board and the Special Committee, and had farther qualified himself for the task by having devoted several years to the teaching of Indian youths in the Presidency College of Calcutta. His long connexion with the Geological Survey, with the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, and with the Government Meteorological Department, had also prepared him for the execution of the task in a manner that would have made it the best model of its kind. No man in Calcutta could have brought higher knowledge and greater experience to the production of a work that would be at once original in its mode of treating the subject, correct in all its details, and especially suited to the peculiarities of the Indian mind. How far the expectations of the public founded on these premises has been satisfied by the result it is now our duty to point out.

It may be recollected by some readers that early in 1873 Professor Geikie of Edinburgh published, in Macmillan's Series of Science Primers, a small treatise on Physical Geography adapted for boys of eight or ten years of age in the lower-class schools of England. It was written, unlike other text-books, in a gossipy style, divested of all scientific jargon, and intended for those who had no prospect of prosecuting their studies beyond the merest rudiments, and who could not be made to accept scientific truths except in a homely garb. Few would suppose that such a work would serve as a model for a text-book for Indian boys of sixteen years of age, who are preparing for entrance to the University, and who have qualified themselves for the study of scientific principles in a rigorous form by mastering the first three books of Euclid and by training themselves to solve equations in Algebra; nor is it our wish unhesitatingly to assert that it has been so used, but somehow or other the resemblance between Professor Geikie's book of the early part of 1873 and that of Mr. Blanford of the latter part of the same year is so close that the former may be readily mistaken for the model and the latter for a copy. The gossipy style so uncommon in standard text-books on science but so peculiar to Geikie's book, the superabundance of adjuvant to make the matter go down, the arrangement of chapters, and the order of subjects are closely alike in the two books; and even the words in them not unoften bear so close a family likeness to each other that the reader is involuntarily reminded of the "Old Savage" of the *Daily Telegraph*. Doubtless Mr. Blanford has replaced all English scenes by Indian ones; but the substitutions are of words, not ideas, just as we find them in certain third-rate English novels whose archetypes are to be met with in French or German. But to enter into a few details. Professor Geikie

introduces the subject of his work to his pupils by proposing, before break-fast, a summer-time holiday ramble which, however, has to be given up on account of a heavy shower of some hours' duration. "Late in the afternoon the sky clears a little, the rain ceases," and we are taken out on a different errand :

"We wend our way by wet paths and green lanes, where the hedgerow is still dripping with moisture, until we gain the bridge, and see the river right beneath us. What a change this one day's heavy rain has made! Yesterday you could almost count the stones in the channel, so small and clear was the current. But look at it now! The water fills the channel from bank to bank, and rolls along swiftly. We can watch it for a little from the bridge. As it rushes past, innumerable leaves and twigs are seen floating on its surface. Now and then a larger branch, or even a whole tree-trunk, comes down, tossing and rolling about on the flood. Sheaves of straw or hay, planks of wood, pieces of wooden fence, sometimes a poor duck unable to struggle against the current, roll past us and show how the river has risen above its banks and done damage to the farms higher up its course.

"We linger for a while on the bridge, watching this unceasing tumultuous rush of water and the constant variety of objects which it carries down the channel. You think it was perhaps almost worth while to lose your holiday for the sake of seeing so grand a sight as this angry and swollen river, roaring and rushing with its full burden of dark water."

Mr. Blanford, in his Introduction, has no break-fast scene, probably because the Hindus do not break their fasts, nor a summer excursion, such a thing being presumably unknown in this country ; but he cannot do without the rain and its consequences; so he says :

"After some rainy morning in July or August, I will suppose you to take your stand on the bank of the river that flows by your village, and, perhaps, in mere listlessness, watch the turbid flood swirling past. The chur opposite, which the river left dry when its waters fell at the close of the last rainy season, and which till lately was covered by a rich green crop of Indigo or bright yellow mustard, is now more than half cut away and buried beneath the waters; and the steep bank which the stream has cut along the part not yet submerged, is rapidly giving way, and masses, many times larger than the house you live in, from time to time detach themselves, and falling, are swallowed up by the deep muddy stream. Has it ever occurred to you to ask yourself *why* these things are as you see them?"

The adaptation here is as perfect as a faithful following of the model would admit of; though the Indian peasant might be somewhat incredulous about his fields being covered by a crop of "bright yellow mustard" just before the rains, or about of Indigo and mustard coming to perfection at the same time, but the expression used is "till lately," and that in the case of mustard may mean six months ago just as appropriately as a few days or weeks, and though in the case of Indigo a mature crop in January would be a novelty to our planter friends, it is not necessary that the juxtaposition of two such elegant rhetorical flourishes should be sacrificed for the sake of the Indian peasant or the manufacturer of the blue dye.

The questions suggested by the sight of the swollen river to Professor Geikie are—"In the first place, where does all this added mass of water in the river come from?" "In the second place, where does the rain come from?" "In the third place, what is it which causes the river to rush on in one direction more than another?"

The first question asked by Mr. Blanford is about the breaking of the river-bank, and this leads him to the explanation of the process of deluvion, which Professor Geikie reserves for a later period, but he soon reverts to the original, and goes *seriatim* and in words closely similar through the queries as to whence the water comes from? where the rain comes from? and why do rivers always run in one direction?

To prepare the way for explaining the process of alluvion Professor Geikie says :

"Again, yesterday the water was clear, to-day it is dark and discoloured. Take a little of this dirty-looking water home with you, and let it stand all night in a glass. To-morrow morning you will find that it is clear, and that a fine layer of mud has sunk to the bottom. It is mud, therefore, which discolours the swollen river. But where did this mud come from? Plainly, it must have something to do with heavy rain and the flooded state of the stream.

Well, this river, whether in shallow or in flood, is always moving onward in one direction, and the mud which it bears along is carried towards the same point to which the river itself is hastening."

The illustration is a remarkably interesting one, and Mr. Blanford cannot do without it, so he says :

"You can see that the water is very muddy; before it is fit to drink, you must let it stand for some time. Fill a clean pot with this muddy water, and let it stand undisturbed. In the course of a few hours, you will find a layer of earthy matter at the bottom of the pot, very much like the loam of the fields around, but the water must stand for several days before it is quite clear, and then you will find a thin layer of very fine mud or clay that has settled down on the top of the coarser sediment. This it is, that was mixed with the water and made it so thick and turbid; and you can see that the water of the whole river is just as muddy as that with which you filled your pot. Your own experiment has shown you that the water must stand quite still to become clear, and that even then it takes a long time to do so. But the water of the river is all in motion, and being unable to deposit its mud, carries it down with it to the sea."

Thus, the questions and answers, the illustrations and experiments, proceed in very close order in the two books, and the Introduction, in either case, closes by defining what Physical Geography is: Mr. Blanford enunciating its object to be "to find out what are the laws according to which changes take place around us," and Professor Geikie, "to find out the meaning of these changes and how they stand related to each other."

The first chapter of Mr. Blanford's book is headed "The Earth as a Planet," and naturally enough begins with the shape of the earth. Professor Geikie's section is named "Shape of the Earth," but it also discusses the planetary character of the globe, and its satellite and the cause of day and night. In either case the rotundity of the earth is proved by the usual illustration of the appearance of a ship as it comes into a harbour. The object for which, and the persons for whom, Professor Geikie's book was written, rendered the illustration necessary, but in the case of a class-book for the highest class of Government schools in this country, and for pupils who have gone through the usual text-books on general geography in at least five different classes, and in each of which the fact of the earth's roundness has already been explained with that and a variety of other illustrations, the space devoted to it, in our opinion, has been uselessly thrown away ;—barring of course the very apposite illustration the author has found of the shape of the earth in that of a *kadu*. The same may be said of the digression about gravitation, which is the first subject taught in Physics. Professor Geikie illustrates the extent of the circumference of the earth by saying, "it has been measured by astronomers, and found to be so big that if a railway train could go completely round the earth at a rate of thirty miles an hour without stoppage it would take more than a month to complete the circuit." (p. 12.) Mr. Blanford has recourse to the same idea, and assures his readers that "if we were to make a similar journey (i. e. by a railway train running thirty miles an hour) we should come back to our starting point in about a month." (p. 14.) The second chapter of Mr. Blanford's book treats of "The Atmosphere." Professor Geikie calls his "The Air." The third chapter in the former is headed "the Sea;" in the latter the counterpart of it is "the circulation of water." The other chapters except those relating to the Physical Geography of India, are in the same way on all fours, and similitudes of ideas, illustrations and words occur on almost every page. We have not space enough to spare for the whole or any large number of them here, but looking at them the presumption becomes strong that there has been some influence exerted by one of the books on the other. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Blanford does not in his preface acknowledge the fact, it is impossible to suppose that a gentleman in his position, late a professor in the highest college in the country, and now the superintendent of the meteorological survey, and one of the highest scientific officers in the service of Government, could copy from the work of a brother Professor, though he be not of this country, and not acknowledge it. It would be almost as reasonable to suppose that the Right Reverend the Metropolitan of Calcutta would purchase from the weekly sales in England MSS. of sermons for use in his diocese as to believe that Mr. Blanford would place himself in the position of one who has misappropriated another's intellectual property; but facts are facts, and must be allowed to speak for themselves. We may explain them on the supposition of accidental coincidence—of great wits jumping together,—of unconscious imitation,—of spiritual inspiration—of clairvoyance—of any of the hundred and one other possible causes which are usually appealed to to account for similitudes in the writings of indifferent authors, but at the same time we must confess our surprise at the close family likeness of two books got up with such different objects, and under such different circumstances.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IF EVER there was a good proof of the political mischief of the absence of the Government of India from the capital, it has been furnished by the criticisms passed by the metropolitan press upon the new Tariff. In the first place the press was obliged to base its opinion on telegrams, which were necessarily imperfect and meagre. In the second place the speeches in Council were supplied by the *Pioneer* in driblets, and after the opinions of the public had been formed, expressed, and circulated, came the Tariff Resolution, which has thrown a flood of new light upon the subject. It is now clear that the new commercial policy of Government has really great merits, that it has made a large sacrifice of revenue in order to enfranchize the agricultural industry of the country, and that the only blot upon that policy is the imposition of an import duty of 5 per cent. upon American and Egyptian cotton. But all this misunderstanding would not have occurred, if the Government had been at its post in the capital, and the public had been taken into confidence. For much of the hostile criticisms, which were passed in haste by the metropolitan press upon the new commercial policy of Government, we hold, the Government is to blame itself. Simla cannot supersede Calcutta with impunity.

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BENGAL ought to thank Providence for protecting the life of its good governor. According to the *Englishman* Sir Richard Temple had a narrow and miraculous escape the other day. We are told that Sir Richard was riding round a narrow corner of the mountain road at Darjiling, when his horse unexpectedly shied, and partially slipped over the precipice. With great presence of mind and rapidity of thought, he threw himself off the horse, and flung himself upwards clinging to the rock. Hardly was he clear of the horse, when the animal, unable to regain its footing, slid further and further, and was precipitated down hundreds of feet. Sir Richard, we are glad to learn, received no injury.

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A CORRESPONDENT, writes to us as follows :

SIR,—I have to draw your attention to Rule 3 Section 13 of the Civil Pension Code as published in page 1564 of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 7th October 1874. It remained so long quite unnoticed in an obscure part of the *Gazette* and the teachers of the District School here (as I suppose elsewhere) were sleeping in seeming security. It has taken us all by surprise. It precludes such teachers of zillah schools in Bengal from claims for pension as do not pay an allowance of 20 per cent. on their monthly salaries.

I really cannot make out, Mr. Editor, why should the teachers of zillah schools in Bengal be subjected to so hard a condition—nay penalty, while the masters of similar schools in other provinces of India have their pocket untouched. Is it because the teachers here are too poorly paid in comparison with those of the District Government Schools of other presidencies? That the masters of our zillah schools are underpaid is not unknown to Government as its attention was directed to the subject by a Special Committee convened under the orders of Sir George Campbell and composed of such great men as Messrs. Bernard Dampier, Atkinson &c.

A rule founded upon no principles of justice has, I believe, produced a great dissatisfaction in the hard-working officers whom it concerns. The Colleges and Collegiate Schools are all safe and so are the Normal Schools. But then, may I ask, what have the zillah schools done that these are placed at so great a disadvantage? The highest salary which the teacher of a zillah school will now draw has thus at one stroke of the pen been practically reduced to Rs. 120 only. I say Rs. 120 as the chief master of a Government School usually drawing Rs. 150 a month will have to pay away Rs. 30 per mensem to entitle himself to pension.

As, Mr. Editor, really efficient men will not like to accept employment in zillah schools unless the rule in question be modified and as in the absence of such men the English education of our children will be a farce, I hope you will as a well-wisher of your countrymen and as a representative of the educated Bengalis pay your serious attention to the subject.

Yours truly,
K. P. S.

*August 13th* 1875.

We did draw public attention to the rule at the time it was published and advised the teachers of zilla schools to make a representation to Government on the subject. It is not yet too late to move in the matter.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA pays the following compliment to the Indian Press in general, and to ourselves in particular :

"THE difficulties under which Government is carried on in this country are largely augmented by the fact that the press is able to give it so little real assistance. In the case of the majority of the native papers there is no wish to give it assistance, while the best of them, and many of our English contemporaries, are so little acquainted with economic subjects that, with the best intentions in the world, they misrepresent one half its decisions. Thus the *Hindoo Patriot*, following the leading of our contemporaries, discourses upon the new tariff arrangements as follows."

We do not pretend to lead or to follow the lead of any body. We endeavour to give our own opinions on public questions honestly arrived at. We do conscientiously believe that the Government of India in imposing the import duty on American and Egyptian cotton has to all appearance shewn more care for the interests of Manchester than for those of the people of India. We are advocates of free trade, though we cannot but admit that freedom of trade like political freedom must be based upon certain antecedent conditions, without which there can be no healthy exercise of it. The Government of India justifies the import duty on raw cotton on the ground that the English importer of piece-goods ought to be placed on an equal footing with the Indian manufacturer, if there is to be no protection on one side or the other. But can it be pretended that the Indian manufacturer is on an equal footing with the English importer? As we shewed in a previous issue the Indian manufacturer has to work with English machinery and to employ the English agency for supervision, both of which are expensive and more than counter-balance the 5 per cent. duty. If that was not the case, the Government would not have rejected the proposal to impose an excise duty on coarse manufactures of India in order to equalize the incidence of the tax on imported piece-goods. For in the case of coarse goods, the cotton is produced in the country, which means the saving of freight and insurance, whereas in that of long-stapled cotton, all these expenses have to be incurred; in other words there is less of protection in the last-mentioned case than in the first: why then impose an import duty upon long-stapled cotton, which can have only one tendency, viz., that of throttling the new Indian enterprise as regards the manufacture of the finer fabrics. It is observable that no duty is levied in England, as we are informed, upon cotton imported from America or India, and is there any thing exceptional in the circumstances of India that a different policy should be followed here? If the import duty in India is retained for purposes of revenue, that pretext cannot be urged on the case of long-stapled cotton, for the value of that importation in 1873 came to the almost nominal sum of Rs. 76,000.

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AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Council the Abkari Bill was passed. The following new provision moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier was carried *nem con*:

"Any chemist, druggist, apothecary, or keeper of a dispensary, within the town or suburbs of Calcutta or Howrah, who shall, between sunset and sunrise, allow spirituous or fermented liquors, which have not been *bona fide* medicated, to be drunk on his business premises by any person not employed in his business, and any such person who shall between sunset and sunrise drink such liquors on such premises, shall be liable to a fine of Rs 200 in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this or any other Act; and any Abkaree or Police Officer above the rank of peon or *chuprasee*, who may have reason to believe that the provisions of this section are being infringed, may enter upon such premises and seize and carry away such liquors, and, in case of resistance, break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry or seizure, and arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the said premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in such unlawful drinking; and upon such seizure or arrest as aforesaid, the Abkaree Officer and Collector shall deal with such liquors or persons as provided in Section 22 of Act XI of 1849, and the Police Officer and a Magistrate of Police shall deal with them as provided in Section 5 of this Act."

We understand that a general consolidation of the Abkari laws will be soon taken in hand.

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WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Mr. Samuel Wauchope, which melancholy event we learn took place in Switzerland on the 23rd ultimo. Since his departure from this country he was in very indifferent health, wasting away to a shadow. A few months ago he went to Switzerland it would now seem only to die there. Mr. Wauchope as many of our readers are aware was a stout and strong man; he was about 54 years of age; and his premature end we fear was partly due to change of climate and cessation from active life.

Mr. Wauchope came to India in 1842. He distinguished himself most as a thief-catcher. As Dacoity Commissioner he rendered signal services. For many years he was Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, where he greatly distinguished himself by his knowledge of the native character, his power of organization, and vigor. He was afterwards made a District Judge, in which capacity he did not however shine much. On the assassination of Mr. Chief Justice Norman he was brought down again to Calcutta and placed at the head of the Police on special allowance. The Government charged him with the task of unravelling the threads of the Wahabi conspiracy, but Mr. Wauchope did not achieve much success in this business, simply because there was not much to be discovered or done. The Calcutta Police report for 1872 is the best record of the experiences of this Fouché of Bengal.

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A FRIEND has favoured us with the following short account of last Saturday's proceedings of the Senate of the Calcutta University:

"The proceedings were opened by Mr. Justice Macpherson, who took the chair. Dr. Macleod moved the appointment of Dr. Chevers to the Tagore Professorship in a long and able speech strongly urging the claims of the learned doctor and his many qualities as a writer and thinker. In the course of his speech he made some sneering remarks against Babu Rasbehary Ghose on account of his youth and inexperience and said that people scarcely knew who and what he was. He also ridiculed a portion of Babu Shama Churn Sircar's writings as embodied in his late lectures, relating to the period of gestation which was said by Shama Churn to last some 2·05 or 2·07 years, I forget which, according to the Mahomedan law, and he asked if there was anything more preposterous. He said a great many things more which I have not time to jot down.

He was followed by Dr. Partridge who spoke in such a low voice that I could scarcely hear him. He of course supported Dr. Macleod in advocating the cause of their friend.

Then Mr. Justice L. Jackson stood up and gave a good reply to Dr. Macleod. He enunciated what law truly was—he denied that medical jurisprudence could be properly considered to come under that definition. He defended Babu Rasbehary from the attacks of Dr. Macleod and referred to the most difficult examination he had passed as Doctor of Law and observed that his training and acquirements were such as eminently qualified him for the post to which the Syndicate had nominated him, and made a few other remarks. After this Mr. Macpherson the Chairman remarked in allusion to certain observations made by Dr. Macleod in his opening speech to the effect that there was a threat held out that if the nomination of the Syndicate was rejected, a *mandamus* would be applied for. If such was the intention of the lawyers the Judges should abstain from voting because it was they who would be called upon to try the case should it be instituted. To this the Chairman said that so far as he was personally concerned he did not know where the idea of a *mandamus* originated, he personally had nothing to do with it and that he came there to do his duty and he will do his duty.

After this the ballots were taken and the result was 28 votes in favor of Babu Rasbehary Ghose and 12 in favor of Dr. Chevers, and Babu Rasbehary Ghose was accordingly elected as the Tagore Law Professor for the next year."

Thus the medical jobbery has been prevented. We congratulate Babu Rashbehary Ghose on his success.

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WE BELIEVE we have only to draw the attention of Government to the outrage described in this letter, and we make no doubt that due notice will be taken of it. The letter runs as follows:

From—The Members of the Committee of Public Instruction at Ghatal—To the Chairman to the District Education Committee, Midnapore—Dated Ghatal the 16th August 1875.

SIR,—We respectfully beg to bring to your notice, that this morning at about 10½ A. M., just as the school bell rang and the services were about to begin, a European gentleman (afterwards known to be the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore Mr.—) was riding along the Embankment, by the side of the school, to Mr. Gordon's. Some little boys of the Institution aged from 9 to 12 years, saluted him with "Good morning, Sir," one after the other as we were afterwards informed. This the gentleman took as an insult on him, turned back, alighted from his horse and having handed over the rein of his horse to a Mahomedan, named Moonshee Ahamudollah, a resident of the nearest locality, rashly intruded into the School House and began to indiscriminately assault the boys and beat them with his horse-whip. Five innocent poor little boys were severely beaten, so much so, that one of them named Sarut Chunder Roy has got scars on his body, which actually bled, and the rest of the boys, left the school and took to their heels to different directions, through terror spread by the infuriated gentleman. When the boys were running away from the school, the Gentleman, as if mad and foaming with rage, began to chase after them from one room to another but fortunately he could catch hold of none more. Some of the boys entered the Head Master's refreshing room to inform him of this outrage. The gentleman in pursuit of them ushered himself in before the Head-Master and rudely inquired of him who the boys were and how they insulted him. The Head Master with utmost modesty solicited his excuse for his boys if his foolish little boys had unconsciously insulted him. The gentleman departed with a sullen face and soon after the dreadful outbreak was examined, which resulted to the wounds and hurts on the poor little boys as detailed above.

Now, Sir it is a most piteous thing, that a gentleman, especially a Police Officer whose duty, is to keep peace and order would himself break the peace and would so rudely, unlawfully and so cruelly and mercilessly treat the poor little innocent school-boys who had no motive nor durst in the least to insult him.

As managers of the institution, we do think it our duty to lay before you this case of criminal trespass and assault for necessary order and advice.

(Sd.) Kader Nath Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder Roy, Koylas Chunder Sircar, Peary Laul Ghose, *Members*. Peary Lal Mookerjea, *Secretary and Member*.

(True copy.)
PEARY LAUL MOOKERJEE.
*17th August* 1875. *Ghatal.*

Pity that there were no "gymnastic" boys to give a good lesson to the brave Assistant Superintendent. We hope the Government will sift the real facts of the case and mete out substantial justice.

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THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thus concludes his Resolution on the last annual report of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division:

"The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see the favorable account that Mr. Buckland has been able to give of the conduct of the Zemindars in this division. No zemindar of importance has come under the unfavorable notice of Government. On the other hand, many zemindars remarkably distinguished themselves during the late scarcity for munificence and charity. The Lieutenant-Governor has already acknowledged their liberality. The Maharajah of Burdwan, as usual, comes first in works of benvolence and public spirit. The title of Raja has recently been conferred on Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty of Hetumpore; on Bissessur Melya of Raneegunge, and the title of Ranee on Horo Sundari Dabya of the same place, in recognition of their good services and munificence during the past year. Favorable mention is again made of the conduct of the firm of Messrs. Robert Watson and company in their capacity of zemindars in the Midnapore district. The names of Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee in Hooghly, Baboo Nobin Chunder Nag in Midnapore, Baboo Radha Bullubh Singh of Kunchiakole in Bankoora, and Baboo Damodar Singh of Maliara in the same district are also honorably noticed."

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SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS are given in the last Annual Report on the working of Paper Currency in Bengal by the Accountant General. The average value of Government currency notes in circulation in the Lower Provinces of Bengal from 1862-63 to 1874-75 has been—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862-63 | ... | 242 lakhs. | 1869-70 | ... | 415 lakhs. |
| 1863-64 | ... | 249 ,, | 1870-71 | ... | 351 ,, |
| 1864-65 | .. | 281 ,, | 1871-72 | ... | 430 ,, |
| 1865-66 | .. | 290 ,, | 1872-73 | ... | 478 ,, |
| 1866-67 | ... | 284 ,, | 1873-74 | ... | 470 ,, |
| 1867-68 | ... | 293 ,, | 1874-75 | ... | 484 ,, |
| 1868-69 | ... | 396 ,, | | | |

The issues of all currency offices from 1862-63 to 1874-75 has been—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862-63 | ... | 2 crores. | 1868-69 | .. | 44 crores. |
| 1863-64 | .. | 5 ,, | 1869-70 | ... | 49 ,, |
| 1864-65 | ... | 5 ,, | 1870-71 | ... | 57 ,, |
| 1865-66 | ... | 10 ,, | 1871-72 | .. | 62 ,, |
| 1866-67 | .. | 27 ,, | 1872-73 | .. | 57 ,, |
| 1867-68 | ... | 33 ,, | 1873-74 | ... | 62 ,, |

As we had expected the issues of five-rupee notes are much less than those of ten-rupee notes. The total of the former during the past year is given at Rs. 1,41,000, and that of the latter at Rs. 235,000.

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THE SUB-DIVISION of Jemua-Kandi was established in 1857 through the exertions of the late Rajas Protap Chunder Sing and Issur Chunder Sing as crime was rampant in the villages comprised in it. But Sir George Campbell in one of his administrative feats, from the effects of which the country is still suffering, abolished the sub-division, and the result has been an increase of crime and the re-appearance of the criminal class, which was hitherto successfully put down. This fact is noticed in the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the last Police Report of Bengal. His Honor remarks that "in Moorshedabad, there is much reason to fear that the Police is inefficient, crime being frequent and unsuccessfully dealt with." Again: "in Moorshedabad the Police is deteriorating and the effect is visible in the crime returns." On the appearance of this Resolution the District Superintendent of Moorshedabad issued a purwana, a translation of which is subjoined:

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has remarked on the increase of hienous crimes, specially dacoity in this District, it is therefore absolutely necessary to take special care to prevent the occurrence of such crimes and on the occurrence thereof to bring the same to successful prosecution. The thannahs

Khorogram, Bhurtpore, Gocarno, Kallyangunge and Mirzapore being in a very bad condition, the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables of these thannahs are warned that if they do not take care to prevent the perpetration of these offences they will be punished by the deprivation of leave and future promotion.

The thannas of Bhurtpore, Khorogram and Gocurno referred to above originally composed the sub-division of Jemua-Kandi. We understand that the inhabitants of this sub-division have recommended its restoration, and that the Presidency Commissioner has supported their prayer. The Burdwan Commissioner has also recommended certain changes, which tend in the same direction. We hope the Government will reconsider this matter and give effect to the proposal, which is supported by two such experienced officers as the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.

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AN IMPORTANT constitutional question was lately raised in the Governor General's Council in connection with the Punjab Laws Bill. It provides that no new tax shall be imposed without the sanction of the Government of India. His Excellency the President observed that that view was in accordance with the policy of the Government of India in the case of all new taxes, whether provincial or local. "Whether the tax was called a local or a provincial tax was of no consequence to the person who paid it, and the same dissatisfaction which might be created by the injudicious imposing of new Imperial taxes was also likely to follow the imposition of new provincial or local taxes. It appeared to the Government of India to be essential that a distinct and complete power of control, apart from the more general executive authority of the Government of India over the Local Governments, should be provided for in all Bills relating to local or provincial taxation." This was sound principle, but why should the authority to impose a tax in the Punjab be vested in the executive Government of India? It is the province of the legislature to impose a tax, and it is not right that that principle should be departed from in the case of that province, because it has no local Council. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot remarked that "it seemed necessary that the Government should have the power to determine whether or not a tax was expedient. In the case of most of the other Provinces, where legislation was resorted to, involving taxation, it was the practice to make in such legislation definite and specific provision as to the nature and description of the taxation which was to be levied; and it appeared to him a little doubtful whether in principle it was desirable that the nature and description of a tax, where taxation was sanctioned, should not be specifically provided for." "But," said Mr. Hobhouse, "it had been the practice which, he believed, had prevailed since the acquisition of the Panjab, and that it was in accordance with the law. When we acquired the Panjab, the orders of the Government were the law, and they had since been expressly legalized by the operation of the Council's Act. This state of things therefore was quite legal, and the Bill only proposed to continue it. But in point of fact there was a practical limitation of this tax, and a very substantial one, namely, the extreme smallness of the object for which alone it could be levied. It could only be levied for village-watchmen and the things connected with them. That was a minute matter and might well be left where it stood, in the hands of the Local Government." Principle is principle, whether the question involved be small or large. When the Punjab was acquired it was all chaos and confusion, and the practice then followed ought not to be held as a precedent for legislation at the present day. We are sorry that such a staunch constitutionalist as Mr. Hobhouse should have countenanced this negation of principle.

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TWO FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS were reported last week. In Madras a terrible catashophe overtook a large party of pilgrims to theMahalingam shrine on the Tinnevelly frontier. They were camped in the dry bed of a torrent at the base of the shrine on the evening of Sunday last. A correspondent says, thousands of men, women, and children were talking, or eating, or dancing in the sandy bed; hundreds of sheep and fowls, brought up to be sacrificed, stood in mournful groups, each awaiting its turn. At 5 o'clock there was a heavy shower of rain, but the multitude stirred not; ten minutes later, the hitherto dry bed was full, and the freshet rushed down headlong, carrying those who, notwithstanding all their frantic efforts to gain the bank, could not force their way through the crowd. The other was a fearful Railway accident at Jubbulpore. We have received the following letter from Jubbulpore dated the 19th instant, giving an account of the accident:

SIR,—A very serious and terrible accident occurred in the Jubbulpore Line between the Sleemanabad and Katni Railway Stations. On Saturday the 14th instant, as the Down Mail Train, which left the Jubbulpore Station, as usual at 10-15 P. M., was nearing the Katni Station, being at a distance of three miles from it, the whole Train got off the line, thus capsizing almost all the carriages and huddling them up all in one terrible heap of ruin. The scene was horrible to imagine. The accident occurred at 12 P. M., when almost all the passengers were fast asleep, fearless of any danger; so that you can imagine with what consternation and surprise they were all overtaken, when all of a sudden they were aroused and aroused to meet the fatal catastrophe. It was fortunate for the passengers that the engine was disabled, immediately after it had gone a few cubits off the line and stuck into the embankment, and the boiler had not burst. What however, still occurred was horror itself. The rails were split, the carriages were smashed to pieces and lying one on the top of the other, and the whole ground ploughed up to show, as it were, there was never a line existing, to speak nothing of the cries and wailings of the sufferers, and the heaps of dead bodies lying mangled and disfigured on the spot.

Two versions are given as to how the accident occurred, and as to the number of men killed and wounded, and I do not know how to reconcile the two. According to one version, the Train was running at such a furious and unwarrantable a speed that the passengers were quite startled at it, and it had been expecting every moment solely for this furious driving, that danger was about to overtake them. They were so sure of it that they had been already preparing themselves to meet the evil consequences of it when at last it did come on them with all its fury. The fault was no doubt of the driver—poor fellow who fell a victim of his own rashness- It had so happened that in the Train there was one Mr. Collins, one of the plate-layers of the line, holding a second class pass, who had got up into the engine, quite unwarrantably and against the Company's rules, with the purpose, no doubt, of treating his chums Jack and Tom of the engine with a peg or two; and it would appear that they had taken unfortunately an over-dose, which had such a maddening influence over them that they could not but manage at last to hurl their charge to ruin and with it to bring on their own destruction. According to the evidence of the passengers the nnumber of persons killed was over 16—but this, when the carriages, or at least the debris of them was being cleared in the morning, there might have come out more—while the number wounded was 60 or 70. The Railway version is this. According to it only 6 were killed, others perhaps having gone unscathed. The cause is attributed to malice, the driver and the guard having nothing to blame. Of course I do not vouch for the truth of either of these versions; I give them as I have received them.

Now in any case the ordinary procedure would have been to hold a *post mortem* examination on the body of the Driver and of the plate layer Collins, but this was not done. The Doctor certified that the Driver was a model teetotaler, and therefore it was not necessary to hold a *post mortem* on his body. The fact also why Collins got up into the engine and why the guard did not take any measures to remove him, is also inexplicable. The Guard is alive, and ought to be able to explain matters.

Mr. Carpenter, the Commissioner of the Division, and Mr. Spencer, District Engineer, E. I. R. were in the Train, all safe, and they rendered valuable assistance to the passengers.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay N. G. Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| R. Roghoonath Rao Esq., Indore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Hon'ble J. Inglis C. S. I., Luckhow | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Choora Mull, Etah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| S. Vencatta Rameyengar Esq., Closepete | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| F. Rowe Esq., Hooghly | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Mansukharam Surjram Esq., Girgaum | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| H. F. Jones Esq., Dinagepore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| W. G. Deare Esq., Jhenida | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| J. Wilson Esq., Bankipore | 13 | 4 | |
| The Secy. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Bhai Narayan Singh, Bagarian | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Hon'ble Vishvanath Narayan, Mandlick, Bombay | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Babu Greesh Chunder Bose, Gobordangah | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| ,, Romanath Banerjee, Pareshar Factory | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Ramokhoy Chatterjea, Tamlook | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Syud Shere Ali, Godda | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Ombica Churn Sircar, Chyebassa | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Issur Narain Sing, Muzufferpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Ratnamony Goopto, Mymensing | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Tarruck Nath Maschattuck, Cawnpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Mohiny Mohun Burden, Commillah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Mohendronath Chuckerbutty, Midnapore | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Khetter Nath Bose, Burdwan | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Beharylal Mookerjea, Simhat | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Tarakunto Vidyasagore, Cuttack | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Sitanath Banerjee, Darjeeling | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Monodakant Roy, Chanchra, Jessore | 26 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Kalicadas Dutt, Cooch Behar | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Ombica Churn Chuckerbutty, Allygurh | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Horro Chunder Chowdhry, Sherepore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Issen Chunder Borat, Jamalpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Takoordas Bhattacherjee, Lucknow | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Annodapersad Das, Mymensing | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Kader Nath Gooin, Tirhoot | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Netto Gopal Roy, Teen Pahar | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Prosunno Coomar Sen, Kirtipara | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Wooma Churn Mookerjee, Beerhoom | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Kader Nath Gangooly, Bhaugulpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Samsoonder Das, Chittagong | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Kartic Chunder Nundy, Mograh | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Nilmadub Chatterjea, Sookchar | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Khetter Mohun Chowdhry, Berhampore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Ramlall, Gya | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Ram Sita Mookerjee, Berhampore | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| ,, Troyluck Nath Chuckerbutty, Sooree | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| ,, Lall Mohun Chowdry, Jogadal | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Barodaprosunno Ghose, Nychatty | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Hurrish Chunder Roy, Buddugunge | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Mudho Das, Jaugor | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Dwarkanath Dutt, Bogra | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gonesh Chunder Chowdry, Commillah | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Chunder Sekhar Mookerjee, Allahabad | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Kasab Chunder Acharjea Chowdry, Mymensing | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Ram Narain Somadar, Attra Singtee | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, B rojosunder Moitra, Maldah | 13 | 4 | 0 |

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# MONEY MARKET.

*August* 21, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) | ... | Rs. | 101 | 8 | to | 102 0 |
| 5 | ,, for 15 years (1882) | ... | ,, | 107 | 0 | to | 108 0 |

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | | *Per* 100 *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Per Cent. Promissory Notes | ... | Rs. | 102 0 to 102 4 |
| 4½ | ,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885) | | ,, | 104 8 to 105 0 |
| 4½ | ,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881) | | ,, | 104 8 to 105 0 |
| 4½ | ,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879) | | ,, | 103 0 to 103 4 |
| 5½ | ,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879) | | ,, | 108 8 to 108 10 |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | | | | *Per* 100 *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) | ... | Rs. | 112 | 8 to 113 0 |
| 6 | ,, of 1865 ... (1885) | ... | ,, | 113 | 0 to 113 8 |
| 6 | ,, of 1866 ... (1886) | ... | ,, | 113 | 8 to 114 8 |
| 6 | ,, of 1867 ... (1887) | ... | ,, | 114 | 0 to 114 8 |
| 0 | ,, of 1870 ... (1890) | ... | ,, | 114 | 8 to 115 8 |
| 6 | ,, of 1872 ... (1892) | ... | ,, | 115 | 0 to 115 8 |

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# Government Notifications.

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*August* 18, 1875.

*The 8th August* 1875.—Mr. James Francis Bradbury, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for a fortnight to enable him to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Hindustani to be held in Calcutta in October 1875.

*The 9th August* 1875.—Mr. G. G. Dey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. John Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Sarun.

*The 10th August* 1875.—Mr. James O'Kinealy, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Nolin Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for five days without pay, in extension of the leave granted to him under oders of the 4th May 1875.

*The 11th August* 1875.—Mr. Henry Bell, M. A., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, having reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 4th August 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for three days to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris, Acting Additional Judge oi Rungpore and Dinagepore, is vested, under Section 3, Clause 6 of Act X of 1870, with the power to perform the functions of a Judge under that Act within the limits of the Rungpore and Dinagepore districts.

Mr. William Sutherland Wells, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st August 1875.

*The 16th August* 1875.—Mr. Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, C. S., reported his departure from India on leave on the 22nd July 1875.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confirm the orders of the Commissioner of Rajshahye, transferring Moonshee Fuzloor Rahaman Chowdry, late n temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed during the famine, from Pubna, to Bograh.

POLICE.—*The 8th August* 1875.—Mr. Percival Arthur Sandilands is appointed to act as an Assistant Superntendent of Police, and is posted to the district of Dacca.

EDUCATION.—*The 10th August* 1875.—Dr. Juggobundho Bose, Teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Denobundho Dutt, Inspecting Medical Officer, Burdwan Circle, is appointed to act as Teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Juggobundho Bose, or until further orders.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Kamikha Nath Acharjee on leave, is appointed to act as Inspecting Medical Officer Burdwan Circle, during the absence, on duty, of Assistan Surgeon Denobundho Dutt, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 12th August* 1875.—Assistant Surgeon Rojoni Lai Sett, in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Motiharee, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days without pay, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Henry Matthews, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Betteah, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Burhurwa, *vice* Mr. J. C. Shaw, deceased.

# Advertisements.

*A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 26th August* 1875, *at* 11 *o'Clock* A. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to submit for consideration Report of the Special Committee appointed to report, on the following questions :—

1*stly*.—An alleged altered assessment on the land and huts borne on the Assessment Book of the Justices as 14 and 14-A, Manicktollah Street.

2*ndly*.—The conduct of the Vice-Chairman in regard to the making of purchases, for articles required by the Store Department.

2. Mr. C. F. VonLintzgy to move—

"That Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the Justices, has lost the confidence of the Justices, and is, therefore, removed from the appointment of Vice-Chairman of the Justices from this date."

3. Mr. Wyman to move—

"That the motion standing in the name of Mr. VonLintzgy for proposal is out of order by reason of the fact that the Justices have not yet received or considered the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Vice-Chairman; and that such motion is improper and unfair as prejudging a case yet *sub-judice*.

4. Mr. C. F. VonLintzgy to move—

"That the motion standing in the name of Mr. Wyman for proposal to the Justices on Thursday, the 26th August 1875, is out of order by reason of the fact, that the law, as contained in proviso to Section 21 of Act VI (B C.) of 1863, declares that any Justice of the Peace may (do that which Mr. VonLintzgy has done) submit to a Special General Meeting any Resolution, if he shall have given not less than three days' previous notice of his intention to do so by leaving a copy of the Resolution at the Office of the Justices.

"That the Chairman of the Justices has failed in duty in publishing Mr. Wyman's intended Resolution, for if he ruled that Mr. VonLintzgy's notice was out of order, the Chairman should not have published the Resolution, notice of which Mr. VonLintzgy had given; and if he was of opinion that Mr. VonLintzgy was in order he (the Chairman) should not have published Mr. Wayman's intended Resolution."

5. Letter from Government of Bengal, relating to water-supply for the troops at Barrackpore and Resolution by General Committee thereon.

6. Resolution by General Committee recommending the expenditure of Rs. 939-11-3 for four waggon washing pits, to be constructed at each platform in Circular Road.

7. Resolution by General Committee recommending the expenditure of Rs. 2,629-8 for erecting sag lamps in "Grey Street" and laying on gas thereto.

8. Resolution by General Committee recommending the repairs of the roads about the Slaughter House, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200.

9. Resolution by General Committee recommending an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for repairs of Squares.

10. Reply from Government, sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 or 35,000 out of the surplus funds to credit of Fire Brigade Fund for widening the narrow lane east of the Justices' Office.

11. Resolution by General Committee recomending three months' sick leave to Mr. Young Engineer at Wellington Square Pumping Station, and one month to Mr. Lumsden, Assistant Engineer, Talla Pumping Station.

12. Resolution by General Committee regarding sale of surplus lands in Grey Street by public auction.

13. Resolution by General Committee, on Messrs. Doulton and Co's. proposal to supply stone-ware drain pipes.

14. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, the proceedings of the 1st Meeting of the Special Committee for illuminating the Municipal Buildings and Squares, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit, held on the 17th August 1875.

15. Applications for Jute Licenses.

16. The Chairman to apply for leave of absence, subject to sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for one month (inclusive of the Doorga Poojah Holidays) from the 13th September next, under Section 15 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, provided that the business of the Municipality does not require his remaining in Calcutta.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Justices of Peace.*

*20th August*, 1875. 173

## NOTICE.

Wanted a Head master for the Palamow Aided School salary Rs. 65 with a prospect of increase to Rs. 100. Apply personally to Babu Nilmadhub Bondhyopadhya B. L. Monsief of Palamow at No. 46 Bosepara Baghbazar Calcutta, between the 10th and 25th of September.

L. M. FORBES,
*Secretary,*
*Palamow aided School.* 174

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Petty Contractors wanted for Brick moulding.

Natives with command of labor wishing to undertake the moulding stacking &c, from 10 to 50 lakhs of bricks; are invited to submit tenders to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Darjeeling before 30th September 1875.

Most of the work will be at a point about 120 miles north of Kushtea.

Each tender is to mention distinctly the price for tempering, table-moulding, placing on hacks skintling, and loading Kilns, and must contain Rupees 200 as earnest money which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Ample security for the execution of each contract will be required in proportion to the amount of work tendered for.

Tenders to be registered, and marked "Tender for Brick moulding."

JAMS LINDSAY, MAJOR R. E.
171 *Engineer-in-Chief.*

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জনৈক ডাক্তর প্রণীত, মূল্য ১৲ টাকা ডাকমাশুল ৵০।

কলিকাতাস্থ সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে, ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে, ষ্টানহোপ ও প্রেসিডেন্সি প্রেসে, এবং মুক্তরাম বাবুর ষ্ট্রীট ৭৭ নং ভবনে প্রাপ্তব্য। 168

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| | 673 | | | | |
| „ | 673-570 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | „ „ |
| | 821 | | | | |
| „ | 891 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | „ „ |

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*Plain Bronzed, Berlin, Black, Steel Top, and Bright Steel with Ormula Mounts.*

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| | *a*18 | *a* 29 | *a*31 | *a*33 |
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| | *a*298 | *a*7½ | *o*299 | *c*5 *c*6 |
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